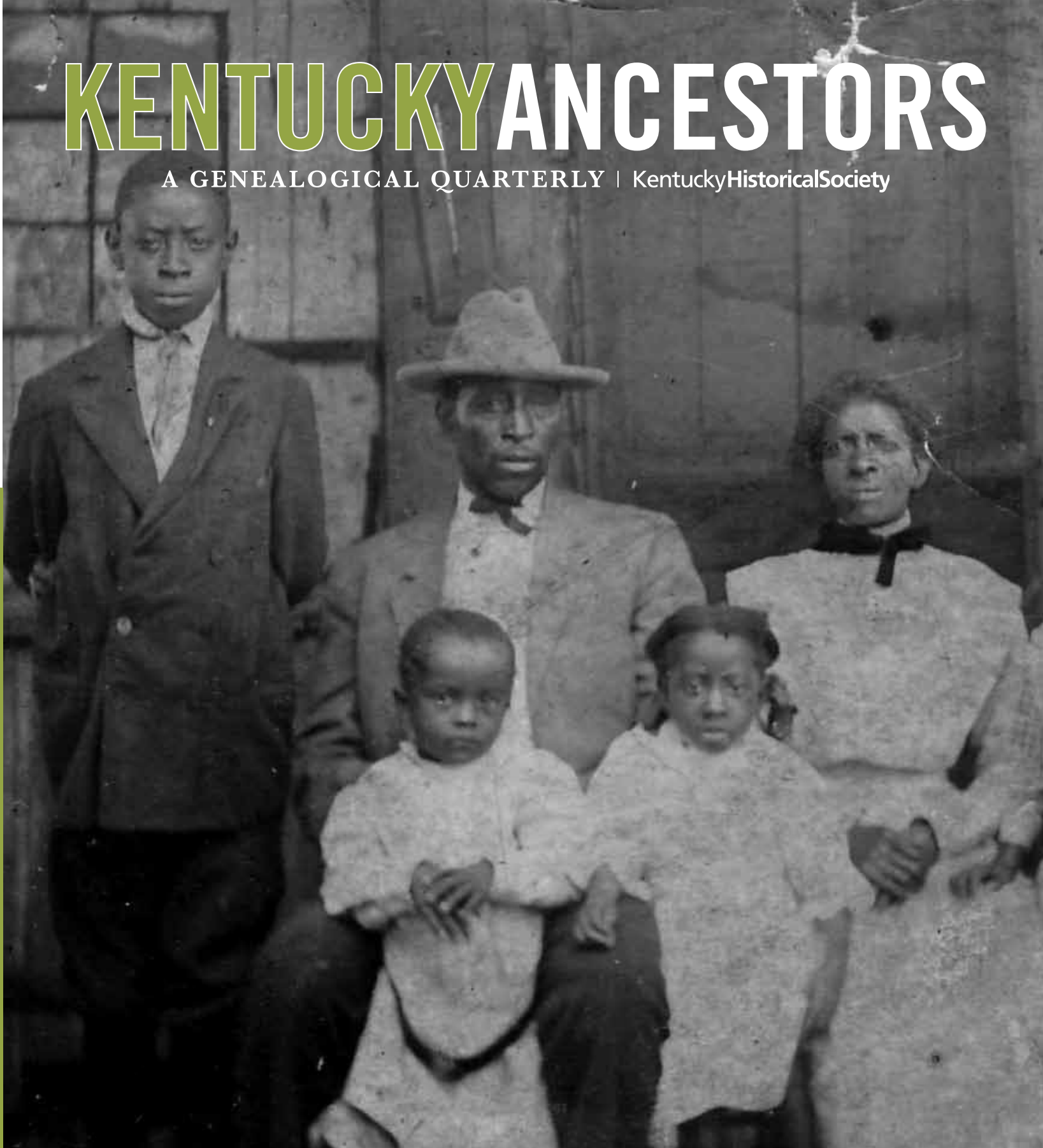


KentuckyHistoricalSociety  
100 West Broadway  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
502.564.1792  
www.history.ky.gov

PERIODICAL  
POSTAGE PAID

# KENTUCKYANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety



# KENTUCKYANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety

Volume 46, No. 3  
Spring 2011

## NEXTISSUE

Volume 46 No. 4  
Summer 2011



- Finding Your Kentucky War of 1812 Ancestor
- Simon Pryor (1760-1842) of Grayson County, Kentucky
- David Tanner, Pioneer Extraordinaire

Volume 46, No. 3  
Spring 2011



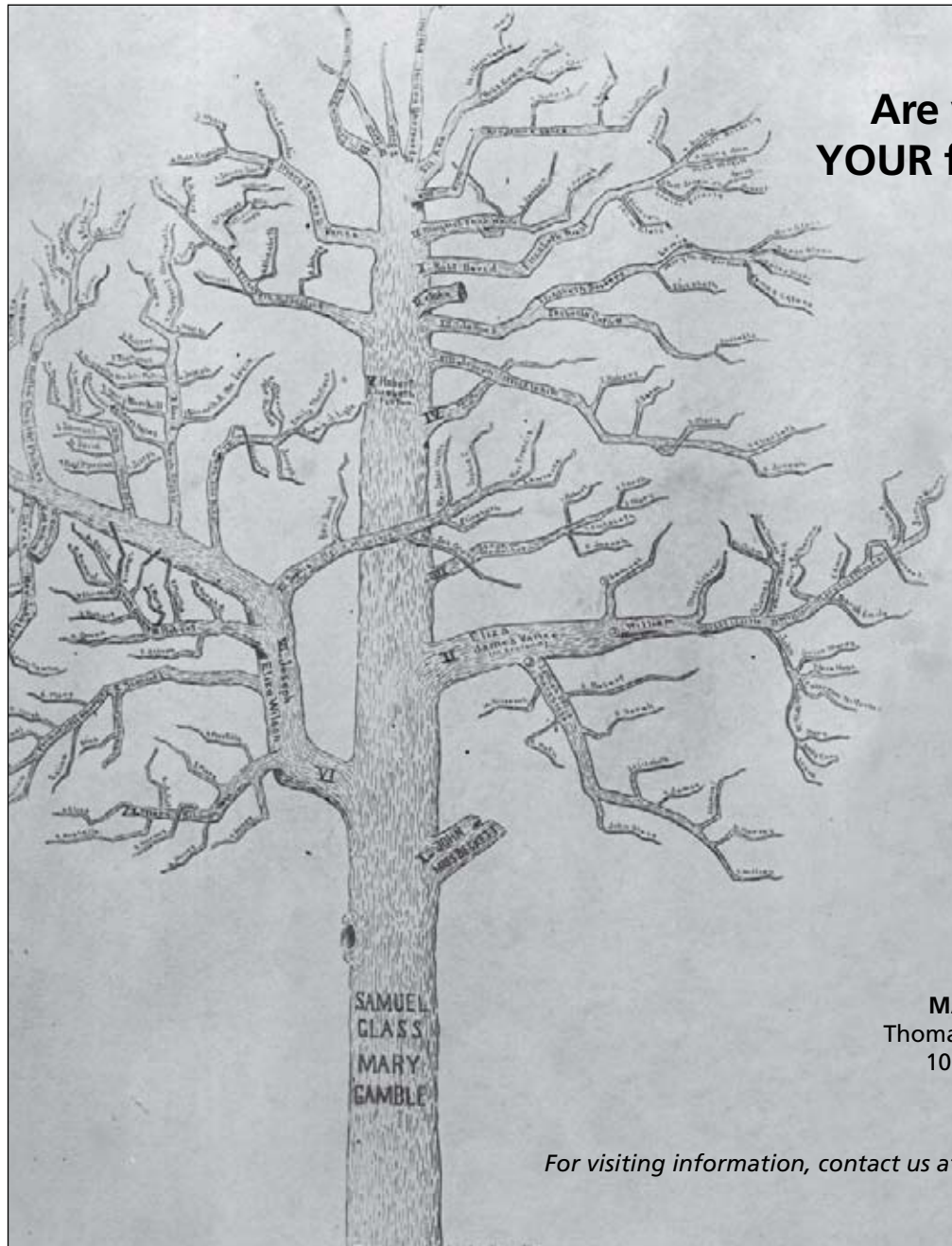
- Emily, Charles, and Joe: The Graham/Jones/Davis Surname Mystery
- Finding Edmund Fauntleroy (1826-1924)
- Kentucky Historical Society Library Monograph Collection of County Histories: Larue through Livingston

www.history.ky.gov



*Kentucky*  
UNBRIDLED SPIRIT  
The Kentucky Historical Society is an agency  
of the Tourism, Arts, and Heritage Cabinet.





Are you ready to discover  
YOUR family's unique story?

census records  
marriage records  
**WILLS**  
historical &  
genealogical **&**  
**articles**  
The Register  
Kentucky Ancestors  
Professional  
**RESEARCH**  
**SERVICES**

KentuckyHistoricalSociety  
MARTIN F. SCHMIDT RESEARCH LIBRARY  
Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History  
100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601

For visiting information, contact us at 502.564.1792 or [www.history.ky.gov](http://www.history.ky.gov).

## History brings families together at the KentuckyHistoricalSociety


Honor an ancestor or family member with:

- an inscribed leaf, acorn, or stone on the Kentucky Family Tree
- an engraved brick on the Pathway to History
- the gift of a KHS membership

Let us help you share your family's story with the world.  
Call 502.564.1792, ext. 4490 or visit [www.history.ky.gov](http://www.history.ky.gov) for more information.



# DISCOVER KENTUCKY'S STORY IN A NEW WAY!



### New KHS Membership Levels Begin Jan. 1, 2011\*

- ✧ **Explorer** \$30 (65 or older, \$25) Complimentary admission, reduced rates on programs and a subscription to the Chronicle
- ✧ **Pioneer** \$45 (65 or older, \$40) Complimentary admission for self and one other person, reduced rates on programs and a subscription to the Chronicle and either The Register or Kentucky Ancestors
- ✧ **Trailblazer** \$55 (65 or older, \$50) Complimentary admission for self and up to three others, reduced rates on programs and a subscription to all publications—the Chronicle, the Register and Kentucky Ancestors.
- ✧ **Ambassador** for Institutions and organizations, \$60  
Complimentary admission for up to six people and all publications—the Chronicle, the Register and Kentucky Ancestors.

\*Current memberships are valid until expiration date and can be renewed at new levels.

Find out more at [www.history.ky.gov](http://www.history.ky.gov) and Click Give/Join, or call the KHS membership office at 502-564-1792

**KentuckyHistoricalSociety**

100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601

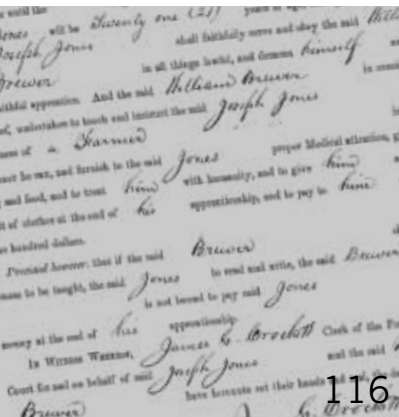


The Kentucky Historical Society is an agency of the Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet.



# KENTUCKYANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety



## contents

Volume 46, No. 3 | Spring 2011

- 116 **Emily, Charles, and Joe: The Graham/Jones/Davis Surname Mystery**  
Mary Clay
- 121 **Finding Edmund Fauntleroy (1826-1924)**  
Carolyn Warfield
- 127 **Defending the "Dark and Bloody Ground": Kentucky Militia Service in Early Indian Campaigns, 1790-1811**  
John P. Deeben
- 143 **Lineage Societies: A Way to Honor Your Ancestors**  
Leslie Rogers Miller
- 146 **Kentucky Historical Society Library Monograph Collection of County Histories: Larue through Livingston**
- 158 **New Kentucky Historical Markers**
- 159 **Publishing Genealogical Queries in *Kentucky Ancestors***
- 160 **Kentucky Family History Along the Byways—Migration Routes to Kentucky**  
Don Rightmyer
- 115 **Relationally Speaking**
- 137 **Vital Statistics**
- 149 **Book Notes**
- 150 **Announcements**
- 164 **Mystery Album**

on the cover

The Jones Family: (back, l to r) Thomas, Charles, Sallie;  
(front, l to r) Robert and Stella  
(Photo courtesy Mary Clay)

# KENTUCKYANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety

## Editor

Don Rightmyer

## Director of Research and Interpretation

R. Darrell Meadows

## Director of the Design Studio

Scott Alvey

## Creative Director

Charley Pallos

## Design

Kelli Thompson

## Executive Director

Kentucky Historical Society

Kent Whitworth

## Director of Communications

Lisa Summers Cleveland

## Membership Coordinator

Leslie Miller

## 2011 KHS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chancellor, Governor Steven L. Beshear

President, Robert E. Rich

First Vice President, Sheila Mason Burton

Second Vice President, J. McCauley Brown

Third Vice President, John Kleber

Bill Bartleman, Terry Birdwhistell, William F. Brashear II,

Marion Forcht, Michael Hammons, Derrick Hord, Ruth Ann

Korzenborn, David Lee, Karen McDaniel, Brian Mefford, Mike

Mullins, Patti Mullins, Nancy O'Malley, Lowell Reese, Renee

Shaw, Sue Speed, Louis Stout

## 2011 KHS FOUNDATION BOARD

President, John R. Hall

First Vice-President, Ann Rosenstein Giles

Sec. Vice-President, Henry C. T. Richmond, III

Secretary, Kent Whitworth

Treasurer, Buckner Woodford, IV

Bruce Cotton, James T. Crain, Jr., Dennis Dorton, Robert M.

"Mike" Duncan, Thomas P. Dupree Sr., Jo M. Ferguson, Frank

Hamilton, Jamie Hargrove, Raymond R. Hornback, Elizabeth

Lloyd Jones, Nancy Lampton, Crit Luallen, Anita Madden,

Margaret Patterson, Warren W. Rosenthal, James Shepherd,

Gerald L. Smith, Charles Stewart, John P. Stewart, William

Sturgill, Bosworth M. Todd

## KentuckyHistoricalSociety

*Kentucky Ancestors* (ISSN-0023-0103) is published quarterly by the Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931 and is distributed free to Society members. Periodical postage paid at Frankfort and other mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931.

Please direct changes of address and other notices concerning membership or mailings to the Membership Department, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931; telephone 502-564-1792. Submissions and correspondence should be directed to: Don Rightmyer, editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931; email [don.rightmyer@ky.gov](mailto:don.rightmyer@ky.gov).

The Kentucky Historical Society, an agency of the Tourism, Arts, and Heritage Cabinet, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, or disability, and provides, on request, reasonable accommodations, including auxiliary aids and services necessary to afford an individual with a disability an equal opportunity to participate in all services, programs, and activities.




## RELATIONALLY SPEAKING

“... so all Kentuckians may discover  
their roots in time and place.”

—Dr. Thomas D. Clark

April 2011 marks the beginning of the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Civil War. The next five years is a great time to learn who your Kentucky Civil War ancestors were and what they experienced from 1861 to 1865. Begin your own family-history search for that period by identifying those ancestors and by seeking out as much detailed information as possible about their age, their location, and the makeup of their family from U.S. censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870. Family histories, diaries, letters, and local community histories and newspapers may also be very helpful in your Civil War search. Get your ancestor's Civil War service or pension records and discover what has been documented in them about where your ancestors were during the war and the major events that occurred in those areas. Two articles published in *Kentucky Ancestors* in 2008 may be helpful in discovering your ancestors and will provide numerous references that will be helpful in fleshing out the details of their wartime experience.<sup>1</sup> Your ancestor may have been in the Union or Confederate army, the Kentucky Home Guard, or one of the many U.S. Colored Troop (USCT) units raised in Kentucky during 1864-65. The story of every Kentucky ancestor during that critical period in our national and state history is interesting and worth digging out.

The Kentucky Historical Society is the administrator for the Kentucky Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. Information about upcoming speakers and commemorative events at the Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) and other Civil War and historical sites around the state during the sesquicentennial years will be publicized on the KHS website ([www.history.ky.gov](http://www.history.ky.gov)).



**Don Rightmyer**  
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*  
Kentucky Historical Society

---

<sup>1</sup> Don Rightmyer, “North or South: Finding Your Kentucky Civil War Ancestor,” *Kentucky Ancestors* (Spring 2008): 124-28; Don Rightmyer, “Resources for Genealogical Research on Kentucky Civil War Ancestors,” *Kentucky Ancestors* (Autumn 2008): 38-39. These articles can be found at the *Kentucky Ancestors* archive on the Kentucky Historical Society website.



# Emily, Charles, and Joe: The Graham/Jones/Davis Surname Mystery

by Mary Clay

This is the story about a surname puzzle. A similar story could be told by many other African Americans who are trying to find their ancestors. The search for the surnames the ancestors took after they were freed from enslavement can be a true test of one's research abilities. This task would be made much easier if the ancestors had taken the surnames of their most current owner, but many of them did not. In fact, the surname may have belonged to a prior slaveholder—the first, the favorite, or the longest—or the slaveholder of a parent or grandparent.<sup>1</sup> Members of my family were found in censuses taken after they were freed with three different surnames – Graham, Jones, and Davis. This is a recounting of my attempts to find the origin of these names.

Charles Jones was my maternal grandfather. My mother, Catherine, was one of the younger of his ten children. Charles died before I was born, but I was told that he had a great sense of humor and had a way with telling a funny story. One of the stories told about Charles (Papa) was that he had no formal education, but he was blessed with a lot of common sense. When one of the neighbors had a problem to be solved, they called on “Professor Jones.” Family stories that I could remember were scarce so I relied heavily on the memory of my cousin, who is about twenty years older. From those family stories, this is how my family search started:

- Charles was born on 11 April 1857.
- His mother's name was Emily.
- His father's name was Garrett.
- He had a brother named Joe and a sister named Sarah.

- They were all born as slaves, but Charles was very young when his freedom came.
- Charles died in a house fire in 1943.
- The family had always lived in Franklin County, Kentucky.

Fortunately for my genealogical research, 1857 was one of the few years, prior to 1911, when birth records were mandated by law in Kentucky. A search of the birth records at the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (KDLA) showed that four children were born on 11 April 1857 in Franklin County and one was a black boy named Charles.<sup>2</sup> The record shows that Charles's mother was a slave and his owner was William B. Onan, who lived in the Bald Knob precinct of Franklin County, Kentucky (see last line in image of Franklin County, Ky. birth register). We had never heard the Onan surname or the Bald Knob area in relation to our family, so this was new information.

With the knowledge of the Onan family name, my search of the online message boards found a post by a woman who was researching the Onan name. When I contacted her by email, she responded and I was referred to a book in the Kentucky Historical Society research library called *The O'Nan Family Record*.<sup>3</sup> On page twelve of this book, I struck gold! A listing from a page of the William Brewer Onan family Bible showed the names of his slaves and their dates of birth. There I found Emily, Charles, Sarah, and other potential relatives. This solidified my link to the former slave owners.

# BIRTH

Franklin BIRTHS. for 1857						BIRTHS			
Date of Birth	Name of Child	Sex	Alive or Dead	Place of Birth	Name of Father, or owner of the Child	Maiden Name of Mother	Color of Child		
6 Oct	Balout Joe W O	m	"	"	Balout	Virginia Thompson	White	Mulatto	Black
7 Aug	Baxter Henry	"	"	"	Joe A Baxter	Elizabeth Hancock	"	"	"
6 Aug	Black Austin	"	"	"	Thos Black	Martha J Pittman	"	"	"
12 May	Balch (not named)	"	"	"	James A Butcher	Robert Harrison	"	"	"
16 Feb	Brockman Wm C	"	"	"	Saml C Brockman	Mary F Thompson	"	"	"
23 Nov	Brockman Emma E	f	"	"	Wm Brock	Ann Eliza Mills	"	"	"
17 Feb	Brown Fannie A	"	"	"	James C Coleman	Ellen Hendon	"	"	"
8 July	Brown	"	"	"	Wm J Brown	Slave	"	"	"
11 July	Brown Martha Ann	"	"	"	Phil Sargent	John Hezath	"	"	"
11 April	Brown	m	"	"	Wm B Butcher	Slave	"	"	"
21	Brown	"	"	"	Wm B Onan	Slave	"	"	"
27	Brown	"	"	"	E G Freeman	Slave	"	"	"
27 Oct	Brown Mary W	f	"	"	Margaret Latta	Slave	"	"	"
11 Dec	Brown	"	"	"	Pat Duff	William Ballaban	"	"	"
21 August	Brown Mary C	"	"	"	Thomas A Duff	Solotha Lee	"	"	"
					Arthur F Daugherty	Mary F Daugherty	"	"	"

1857 birth register, Franklin County, Kentucky [KDLA microfilm]

It was the custom in those days for the families to record the dates of the birth of Negro children in the family Bible, which follows:

William, a Negro boy born May 18, 1840.  
 John, a Negro boy born December 4, 1844.  
 Emily, a Negro girl born May 1834.  
 Sarah a Negro girl born March 10, 1842  
 Elizabeth, a Negro girl born April 17, 1805.  
 Mary Alice, a Negro girl born January 26, 1850.  
 Carter, a Negro boy born August 1845.  
 Henry Mack, a Negro boy born May 9, 1853.  
 Ambrose, a Negro boy born, June 11, 1854.  
 Loranda, a Negro boy born, February 27, 1851.  
 Charles, a Negro boy born, April 11, 1857.  
 Martha a Negro girl born, October 8, 1851.  
 Synthia, a Negro girl born, February 8, 1860.

Excerpt from O'Nan, O'Nan Family Record, 12.

## CHARLES, EMILY, AND JOSEPH FROM 1870 TO 1930

Like most novice genealogical researchers, my search for family started with the Federal censuses. The 1870 census for the Bald Knob region of Franklin County listed a Charles Graham, who was thirteen years old (the right age for Charles), living with the William Onan family.<sup>4</sup> My thought was that this probably was my Charles, but that his surname had been recorded wrong. Later, I found this to be a major clue that I had overlooked.

Searches for Emily in the 1870 census as a Davis, Jones, or Onan found no matches at all. With a lot of help from a friend, we found that the Graham surname Charles was listed with in the 1870 census was the key to tracking his mother, Emily. Emily was found in the 1870 census under the name of Emeline [sic] Graham. She was thirty-six years old, which would agree with the May 1834 birth date found in the Onan family Bible. She was living in the Forks of Elkhorn District of Franklin County and working

for the John Church family as a cook. Her ten-year old son, Joseph Graham, was living with her.<sup>5</sup> So, Charles, Emily, and Joseph were all using the Graham surname in 1870.

The 1870 census was taken on 5 September 1870, and Emily Graham was married to William Davis twenty days later on 25 September 1870 at the home of All Thomson.<sup>6</sup> Finally, we had the source of the Davis name that Emily used for the rest of her life.

I have been unable to determine when William Davis died, but by the 1880 census, forty-seven-year old Emily Davis was a widow. Her son, Joseph, who is only listed by his last name, Jones, was now sixteen years old.<sup>7</sup> In the same 1880 census, a Charles Jones (?), twenty-three years old (right age again), was enumerated with the Henry E. Owsley family as a servant/farm laborer in Midway, Kentucky.<sup>8</sup> This was the first time we had seen Charles with the Jones name, and now we have both Joseph and Charles using the Jones surname.

According to the Franklin County Clerk Marriage Book (Colored), Charles Jones was united in marriage to Sallie Thomas, daughter of John and Rosa Thomas, on 12 January 1887 at Germantown in Woodford County. He was twenty-six years old, a resident of Franklin County; she was seventeen and a resident of Woodford County. It was the first marriage for both of them.<sup>9</sup>

The 1890 Veteran's Schedule—Surviving Soldiers, Sailors and Marines and Widows—recorded Emily as the widow of William Davis, who had served in the



Back row, from left: Thomas, Charles, Sallie, Catherine, Martha, Mary. Front row, from left: Robert, Stella

infantry for the Union side.<sup>10</sup>

In 1900, Charles (thirty-nine) and Sallie (twenty-seven) were living in the Crutcher's Schoolhouse District of Franklin County with five children, Charles Jr. (Because we had never heard of a Charles Jr. and no other record of him exists, I believe this to have been the oldest son, Richard, who was recorded incorrectly as Charles Jr.), Emma, Rosa, Lizzie, and Thomas. Charles and the oldest son had jobs as farm laborers. They were living in the same household as Sallie's parents, John and Rosa Thomas.<sup>11</sup> In the same year, Emily was living on Church Street in downtown Frankfort as the boarder of Sandy Martin. Joe is not listed as living with her.<sup>12</sup>

In 1910, the Jones family was still living in the Crutcher's Schoolhouse District. Charles's age was recorded as fifty-four and Sallie was forty-seven. There are seven children living at home: Richard, Lizzie, Thomas, Mary and Martha (twins), Katherine [*sic*], Stella, and one grandson, Robert, who is the son of the older daughter, Rosa. Charles and son, Richard, worked on a farm; Sallie was a washerwoman; and younger son, Thomas, ten years old, was listed as a servant for a private family.<sup>13</sup> Emily was living on Blanton Street in downtown Frankfort with her son, Joseph. The record indicates that Emily was the mother of eleven children, with four still living. We are aware of Charles and Joseph, but who are the other two?<sup>14</sup>

Shown in the picture above are Charles, Sallie, and some of the younger children around 1912. I was told by my mother that this picture was taken

on their front porch on a Sunday afternoon. They had taken their shoes off, but were still wearing their church clothes. The little boy standing right in front of Charles is their grandson, Robert.

By 1920, Charles (documented as age fifty-six—two years older than he was ten years earlier) and Sallie (documented as forty-six—one year younger than she was in 1910) are living on Versailles Pike in the Forks of Elkhorn District of Franklin County with five children left at home: Thomas, Mary (twin Martha died in 1914),<sup>15</sup> Catherine, Stella, Clarence and one grandson, Robert (who is now listed as their son). Charles and son, Thomas, are laborers at a distillery.<sup>16</sup> The 1920 census found Emily Davis and Joseph Jones living on Mero Street in downtown Frankfort.<sup>17</sup> I was able to trace Emily in Frankfort city directories until 1923. No further entries could be found after that time.

Charles's wife, Sallie Thomas Jones, died 23 July 1927 at home on Versailles Pike at the age of fifty-two of cerebral sclerosis. She is buried at Greenhill Cemetery in Frankfort.<sup>18</sup>

The year 1930 found "Charley" living on Church Street in downtown Frankfort with his daughter, Catherine (my mother), as head of the household.<sup>19</sup> I was told by her that he had very little eyesight remaining and when a fire started in his apartment building on Washington Street in 1943, he was unable to get out. "Charlie" died from injuries received in the fire on 17 January 1943.<sup>20</sup>



## WHAT ABOUT JOSEPH?

In 1876, Joseph Jones was indentured to Elizabeth and William Brewer. He was to be taught the business of farming. This indenture was to last until his twenty-first birthday when he was to be given a suit of clothes and \$100 (unless he was taught to read and write).<sup>21</sup> Joseph, who always lived with his mother, Emily, was designated as “idiotic” in the 1880 census. He was listed on the supplemental census that year as being impaired since birth.<sup>22</sup> January 1934 court records show that Joe was made a ward of the county under the care of a Stella Shaw who was given \$75 a year to “provide him with suitable diet, clothing, etc.”<sup>23</sup> On 17 December of that year, records show that Joe was committed to the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded.<sup>24</sup> He died at the institution on 2 November 1938.<sup>25</sup>

I am told that for every question answered in genealogy, three new questions arise. Here are some that have arisen as a result of my family genealogy research.

### 1. Why did Emily, Charles, and Joseph take the Graham name in 1870?

-In the 1870 census, Charles was living with the William B. Onan family and in the next residence was an Onan son, Campbell Onan, who was married to the former Kate Graham<sup>26</sup> (the only reference I can find to a Graham who lived close or had any relationship to the Onan family).

### 2. Why did Charles and Joseph later take the Jones surname?

- Family stories say that the father's name was Garrett, but no record has ever been found for a Garrett Jones.

### 3. What of Sarah and the other people listed on the Onan family Bible page?

-The 1910 census indicates that Emily was the mother of eleven children with four still living. We can account for Charles and Joe, but the others remain unknown.

### 4. When and where did Emily die and where is she buried?

-If Emily lived into the 1920s, she would have been in her late eighties and she should have had a death certificate. My search for a death certificate for Emily (Emma, Emeline) with

surnames Onan, Graham, Jones, and Davis has produced no results. Emily's date of death and her burial site remain a mystery.

As far as I can tell, after obtaining their freedom, my ancestors were farm or distillery laborers, cooks, and laundresses with no education, no ownership of property, and no public persona. They left very few records other than the censuses to document their lives. The mysteries may continue unsolved.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Franklin Carter Smith and Emily Anne Croom, *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your African-American Ancestors* (Cincinnati, 2003), 108.
- <sup>2</sup> 1857 births, Kentucky Birth, Marriage, and Death Records, 1852-1910, roll #994034, Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (KDLA), 1.
- <sup>3</sup> Cary O'Nan, *O'Nan Family Record* (Honolulu, 1969), 12.
- <sup>4</sup> 1870 Federal Census, Bald Knob District, Franklin County, Kentucky, roll 462, 4.
- <sup>5</sup> 1870 Federal Census, Forks of Elkhorn District, Franklin County, Kentucky.
- <sup>6</sup> Marriage Certificate Book (Colored) Book 1: 1866-1877, roll 7002277, 68, KDLA.
- <sup>7</sup> 1880 Federal Census, Frankfort District, Franklin County, Kentucky, 6, line 42.
- <sup>8</sup> 1880 Federal Census, Midway District, Woodford County, Kentucky, Heritage Quest, [www.heritagequest.com](http://www.heritagequest.com) (accessed 15 January 2009), Series T9, roll 446, 355b.
- <sup>9</sup> Woodford County Marriage Book (Colored Book 5 (Jan 1884-Nov 1888)), roll 994034, 268, KDLA.
- <sup>10</sup> 1890 Veterans Schedules, District 1, Franklin County, Kentucky, roll 1; 4, Ancestry.com database ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)) (accessed 10 November 2010).
- <sup>11</sup> 1900 Federal Census, Crutcher's Schoolhouse District, Franklin, Kentucky, roll T623\_521, 10A.
- <sup>12</sup> 1900 Federal Census, Ward 3, District 1, Frankfort, Kentucky, 57A.
- <sup>13</sup> 1910 Federal Census, Crutcher's School House District, Franklin, Kentucky, roll T624\_476, 2B.
- <sup>14</sup> 1910 Federal Census, Ward 2, Frankfort, Kentucky, roll 476, 49.
- <sup>15</sup> Commonwealth of Kentucky Certificate of Death #18023, 1927, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- <sup>16</sup> 1920 Federal Census, Frankfort, Ward 3, Franklin,

Kentucky, roll 745, 9A.

<sup>17</sup> 1920 Federal Census, Gas House District, Frankfort, Series: T625, roll 570, 92 Heritage Quest ([www.heritagequest.com](http://www.heritagequest.com)) (accessed 15 December 2010).

<sup>18</sup> Commonwealth of Kentucky Certificate of Death #15372, 1943, Frankfort, Kentucky.

<sup>19</sup> 1930 Federal Census, Frankfort District, Ward 3, Frankfort, Kentucky, HeritageQuest, [www.heritagequest.com](http://www.heritagequest.com) (accessed 9 January 2011).

<sup>20</sup> Commonwealth of Kentucky Certificate of Death #3381, 1938, Frankfort, Kentucky.

<sup>21</sup> If he was taught to read and write during his indenture, he would not receive the \$100. Indenture to Apprenticeship, Franklin County, 1856, 52, 56, KDLA.

<sup>22</sup> 1880 Supplemental Census for the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes (Adair-Jackson) Franklin County, Kentucky, 2, roll M1528-41, KDLA.

<sup>23</sup> Inquest of Feeble Minded Persons Book, 1919-1964, 2, KDLA.

<sup>24</sup> Lunacy/Idiot Inquest Books, 1912-1974, 39, KDLA.

<sup>25</sup> Commonwealth of Kentucky Certificate of Death #894, 1938, Frankfort, Kentucky.

<sup>26</sup> 1870 Federal Census, Bald Knob District, Franklin County, Kentucky.



# Finding Edmund Fauntleroy (1826-1924)

by Carolyn Warfield

Born into slavery in southwest Kentucky, Edmund Fauntleroy grew to adulthood exploited as bound labor in Christian County, an agricultural community situated on the border of Middle Tennessee where dark-fired tobacco, popular in Europe for snuff, chewing and cigars,<sup>1</sup> generated enormous revenue. Christian County was formed from Logan County in 1796.<sup>2</sup> Dark leaf tobacco made western Kentucky and Middle Tennessee famous as the Black Patch region.<sup>3</sup> Slaveholding farmers possessed ten or more slaves in the Kentucky border counties of Christian, Todd and Logan, and in the Tennessee counties of Montgomery and Robertson where the richest soils were prevalent.<sup>4</sup> During the colonial and antebellum periods slaves were property and were a larger portion of the population than free people of color.

People of African descent came to Christian County as early as 1797, having accompanied their migrating slaveowners from Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas, where land was depleted and overpriced. The black codes of Virginia were incorporated into the 1792 Kentucky constitution so a white slaveowner felt secure that his property right was protected by both the legislative and judicial systems of Kentucky because the slave would have remained in bondage until death.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, slave-gathering farms operated in Christian County for the southern market.<sup>6</sup> Virginia and Kentucky were “breeder states”<sup>7</sup> for the domestic slave trade in the lower South where cotton was king when the Civil War erupted. In 1860, Kentucky slaveholders ranked

third in number in the country,<sup>8</sup> blacks constituted 46 percent of the population in Christian County,<sup>9</sup> and Christian was the largest producer of dark-fired tobacco in the state.

My Fauntleroy ancestor lived in Christian and McCracken counties, preferring the rural life in later years, however, he moved to the city. As I resurrect the Fauntleroy family to write a case study, uncovering diverse spellings of the family surname has been frustrating. I have discovered twenty-one spelling variations.<sup>10</sup> The 1870 U. S. census documented the name as Faltenny. Had I not searched for my maternal great-great-grandmother’s name, the record would have eluded me as before. In the 1880 and 1900 U.S. censuses, the Fauntleroy family was enumerated as Fontleroy; in 1910, as Fauntroy. For the purpose of this article I utilize the correct spelling of Fauntleroy, except where original records were recorded with variant spellings. My subject’s Civil War pension file carried Edmond Fontroy, his carded medical records were filed as Edmund Fontroy, and his compiled service records were documented with Fauntleroy and variant spellings. The subject heading for the U.S. Colored Troops military service records (1861-1865) at the Ancestry.com website identified Edmund’s given names as Edmon, Ned, Edward, and Edmond Fauntleroy.

Before I describe my great-grandfather’s Civil War experience, I will reflect on my impressions of his attitude or personality while collecting material evidence of his family as it changed over time. Lacking are his introspective revelations and



Ft. Anderson, Paducah, Kentucky. (KHS Collection)

feelings about being enslaved; his secret thoughts, and perceptions. He certainly was intelligent enough to understand his situation. The metaphorical quip of a cat with nine lives aptly fits my ancestor. His resilience is symbolized by the ancestor star I wear on my Daughters of the Union Veterans badge. How did a man obtain the venerable age of ninety-eight<sup>11</sup> years and rise above a series of personal challenges? Edmund Fauntleroy was a survivor of several slave sales, the Civil War, and recurrent illness. Doubtless, ironic tenacity and extraordinary persistence made the man. Fauntleroy was courageous, pragmatic, and chivalrous. He cared for a wife with special needs for a half-century. I noted my great-grandmother's blindness in the 1870 U.S. census. Following emancipation, Edmund became a landowner and outlived both his wife and youngest daughter, my grandmother.

Kentucky was a slave state on the border of the North and South where divided loyalties among civilians existed. The association of the commonwealth with the industrialized North and interstate slave trading in the lower South made it unwilling to sever Union ties over the question of slavery or the issue of state's rights. Confederate occupation of Columbus, Kentucky, 3 September

1861, prompted General Ulysses S. Grant to fortify the river town of Paducah at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers on 6 September.<sup>12</sup> Preceding the Civil War, Paducah was one of the points of departure for the southern slave trade of Kentucky.<sup>13</sup> To safeguard Paducah, the U.S. Army built Fort Anderson in 1861 from the Riverside Lourdes Hospital<sup>14</sup> under the direction of Gen. Charles F. Smith.<sup>15</sup> The seven-gun fortification was manned by five thousand troops, and named for Robert Anderson, the Kentuckian who defended Fort Sumter<sup>16</sup> when the Confederates fired the first shots of the rebellion in April. For the duration of the war, Paducah was a strategic administrative supply center and rail terminus for large numbers of troops and provisions headed to campaigns in the lower South.<sup>17</sup> Paducah remained a stronghold of Rebel hostilities during the war. Pro-Confederate sympathies were especially high in 1864 when tensions between the civilian population and Federal troops led to the suspension of civil liberties. By securing the state for the Union, the military worked to eliminate the support for the rebellion by showing the Confederates that "their property, their comfort and their personal safety" were at stake because of their Confederate loyalties.<sup>18</sup>



The Union decision in 1863 to allow blacks to join the army and gain legal freedom greatly undermined slavery in Kentucky.<sup>19</sup> Black soldiers were not used in combat until the Emancipation Proclamation of 1 January 1863 was issued. Kentucky was excluded because it was not in rebellion against the United States. Paducah was among the communities in Kentucky in which African American units were openly enlisted and trained.<sup>20</sup> Secretly in December 1863 the War Department authorized the formation of a black heavy artillery regiment to strengthen the garrison; so the First Kentucky Heavy Artillery of African Descent was organized.<sup>21</sup> Heavy artillerymen used massive weapons to defend fortified areas or conduct sieges against them.<sup>22</sup> Soldiers typically handled rifled artillery pieces that could fire projectiles weighing one hundred pounds or more. They were also armed with muskets and expected to perform as infantrymen when necessary.<sup>23</sup> By the middle of March 1864, two hundred seventy-four black men were enlisted in the First Kentucky Heavy Artillery of African Descent at Fort Anderson;<sup>24</sup> effective defenders in the incursion that thwarted notorious cavalry commander Nathan Bedford Forrest on 25 March, the day the Eighth United States Colored Heavy Artillery (USCHA) was formally designated and mustered at the battle of Paducah. The regiment served with honor during the attack.<sup>25</sup>

The foundation of Edmund Fauntleroy's Civil War experience was extrapolated from his pension file, carded medical records, and compiled service records—primary sources housed at state and national repositories. Presumably, Edmund heard of Forrest's raiding expeditions in Kentucky and West Tennessee just months before he volunteered for the Union army, and knew about the battle of Paducah commanded by Col. Stephen G. Hicks where Federal gunboats and a large contingent of soldiers repulsed the Confederates. Col. Hicks praised the soldiers' combat readiness.<sup>26</sup> Four months following the battle of Paducah, Fauntleroy joined the military. During June and July 1864, Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas of the U.S. Army made a vigorous effort to enroll all able-bodied slaves, regardless of the wishes of their owners. The government garrisoned military camps to receive and protect recruits in major towns or cities. Anyone who interfered with black recruiting was promptly arrested.<sup>27</sup> The Civil

**UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS ENLISTMENT.**

STATE OF Kentucky TOWN OF Paducah

I, Ned Fauntleroy born in Christiana in the State of Kentucky aged Forty seven years and by occupation a Farmer Do HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have volunteered this Twenty ninth day of July 1864, to serve as a Soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for the U. S. colored troops.

And I, Ned Fauntleroy of Paducah, Ky. do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Paducah, Ky. this 29th day of July 1864, before Capt. R. H. Hall } Ned Fauntleroy }  
Pro Marshal District } man }

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above named Volunteer, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity, which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

R. H. Hall EXAMINING SURGEON.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, Ned Fauntleroy, previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that, to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the regulations which govern this recruiting service. This officer has, under oath, sworn, that he is of the color of dark, height 5 feet 6 inches tall, complexion is dark, eyes dark, hair dark, build medium, and is able to perform the duties of a soldier.

Capt. R. H. Hall RECRUITING OFFICER OR AGENT.

Mustered into the United States service 29th day of July 1864

Capt. R. H. Hall Mastering Officer.

Mustered into the service of the United States, for three years or during the war, from date of enlistment, in Company W, 8th Regiment of Colored Heavy Artillery, on the 29th day of July, 1864, at Paducah, Ky.

Edmund "Ned" Fauntleroy Enlistment Paper [NARA].

War was a massive bureaucratic enterprise with the Union government creating vast systems to track the soldiers in its employ.<sup>28</sup> When slaves entered the Union army, recruiting officers completed an enlistment form that indicated their occupation, physical condition, and company assignment.<sup>29</sup> Ned Fauntleroy volunteered for the Army of the United States of America, in Co. B, Eighth USCHA, on 29 July 1864 at Paducah, Kentucky before Captain R. H. Hall;<sup>30</sup> nevertheless, in several places on the form, different ages were recorded for the recruit. Edmund was older than the average recruit, a family man, and father of dependent children.<sup>31</sup> After induction, a terrible thing happened. As soon as Fauntleroy activated his faith by accepting freedom, his flesh was tested. The first order was to attend an officer's horse, perhaps to fill its trough with food or water. But as he got close to the horse, the irritable animal kicked him in the left side, fracturing his eighth and ninth ribs.<sup>32</sup> I imagine the shock of the trauma overwhelmed and stunned Edmund's senses. What was he to do? If he shunned the army, he would return to slavery. I suppose Edmond thought

all shocks to the body should be transcended and ignored as in slave punishments. So he said nothing, hoped for the best, and carried the painful burden with him to Fort Anderson, where he could not shake it. The regimental hospital records for the 8<sup>th</sup> USCHA reveal that Edmund suffered with cramp colic (appendicitis), internal fever, convulsions, and vertigo from the first day he entered the military until October 1864. According to one regimental record from the company muster roll for November and December 1864, Edmund was on daily duty in the bakery. As the days and months wore on, the injured tissue in Pvt. Fauntleroy's chest produced inflammation and fever, and eventually formed a lipomatous tumor the size of a goose egg.<sup>33</sup> I do not think my ancestor expected unequal pay, lean government rations, or the blatant discrimination he encountered in the army. He soon learned that soldiering was an ambiguous and complex proposition. The personal sacrifice and hardship of throwing off the yoke of slavery meant the rules he lived by had changed. I suspect Edmund wanted to die a free man rather than live as a slave.

Pvt. Fauntleroy's deployment took him east to Virginia and the District of Columbia as one of the 23,703 black Kentucky troops<sup>34</sup> representing 56.5 percent of the 41,935 eligible slaves and freeman between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Kentucky provided thirteen per cent of the 178,895 black Union troops.<sup>35</sup> In February 1865 the 8<sup>th</sup> USCHA left Fort Anderson and headed out into the countryside. Exposure to cold temperatures, hard marching, and fatigue perturbed the soldiers and hindered some. They encountered all kinds of weather conditions, camped in open fields, and occupied abandoned buildings. Carded medical records (CMR) relate to personnel admitted to hospitals for treatment<sup>36</sup> and Fontroy's CMR documents his admission to the field hospital at Camp Lincoln in City Point, Virginia, on 20 May 1865. The company muster roll for May-June 1865 counted him absent and hospitalized at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Fontroy was diagnosed with chronic rheumatism (an ailment which compromises the immune system) and honorably discharged from the Army, 17 June 1865, by order of the War Department while a patient in the general hospital at Fort Monroe. The ailing private was discharged in error as Edward Fontroy. In a letter to the

Second Auditor of the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D.C., dated 16 August 1889,<sup>37</sup> from Hopkinsville, Kentucky (as part of the claims evaluation process to retain pension benefits), veteran Edmund Fauntleroy attested:

Regiment moved from Paducah to Mayfield, Kentucky then back to Paducah, thence to Washington, D.C. [His unit arrived in Washington, D. C., April 1865], from there to City Point, Virginia; from there the regiment starting to Texas.

Having previously contracted the rheumatism and being unable to be with his regiment was left at Fortress Monroe, Virginia where he remained under treatment of doctors for more than two months.

He was first attacked with [rheumatism] in Washington, D.C. when he was taken with the disease. His knees and ankles, in fact all part of his legs was swollen up to two or three times their size accompanied by the most severe pain.<sup>38</sup>

Had great-granddad been healthy at the end of the war he would have transferred to Texas with a large contingent of black regiments to discourage French operations in Mexico. Some soldiers were sick when they arrived in Texas; others got sick after landing and many died from scurvy. On 20 September 1889, veteran Fauntleroy filed a Declaration of Invalid Pension under the Pension Act of 17 June 1890, although eight years passed before he received monthly monetary benefits, which commenced on 2 April 1897. When Edmund applied for his pension he had to provide information on his wife, when and where he married her, as well as the names and birthdates of all his children. Eventually the Pension Bureau rated the rib injury as debilitating and awarded him benefits for both ailments. Edmund remained a Civil War pensioner until August 1924, but not without struggle.



## ENDNOTES

1. William W. Turner, "Christian County," in John E. Kleber, ed. *The Kentucky Encyclopedia* (Lexington, 1992), 188.
2. William T. Turner, *A Short History of Hopkinsville and Christian County Kentucky*, <http://www.ciis.edu/caycel/Turner.html> (accessed 9 May 2007), 1-6.
3. Suzanne Marshall, *Violence in the Black Patch of Kentucky and Tennessee* (Columbia, Mo., 1994), 16.
4. Ibid.
5. Wynn Radford, "Slavery: Christian County's Distinctive Legacy, Part 1," *Tree Builders* (Hopkinsville, 2003): 31-35.
6. Marion B. Lucas, *A History of Blacks in Kentucky*, vol. 1 (Frankfort, 1992), 93.
7. Robert H. Gudmestad, *A Troublesome Commerce: The Transformation of the Interstate Slave Trade* (Louisiana State University Press, 2004).
8. Kentucky had the third largest number of slaveholders in the nation. Kent T. Dollar, Larry H. Whiteaker, and W. Calvin Dickerson, ed. *Sister States, Enemy States: The Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee* (Lexington, 2009), 28.
9. Lucas, *History of Blacks in Kentucky*, vol. 1, xix.
10. Spelling variations of Fauntleroy: Fallenroy, Fantelroy, Fantleroy, Fantroy, Fantroyal, Faunthery, Faunteroy, Fauntroy, Fautroy, Fenntleroy, Fentleroy, Fonthery, Fontheroy, Fountroy, Fountroy, Frontroy.
11. Edmund Fontroy, certificate of death, No. 17682, Commonwealth of Kentucky, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Frankfort, Ky.
12. James M. McPherson, *The Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era* (New York, 2003), 234-35; Grant's Proclamation, Kentucky Historical Marker 924, Kentucky Historical Society Historical Highway Marker Database, <http://kentucky.gov/kyhs/hmdb> (accessed 2 December 2010).
13. Lucas, *History of Blacks in Kentucky*, vol. 1, 93.
14. Faye Teitloff, "The Civil War Had Great Impact on Western Kentucky," *Kentucky Explorer* (May 2008): 19-22.
15. Fort Anderson, McCracken County, Kentucky State Marker 828, Kentucky Historical Society Historical Highway Marker Database, <http://Kentucky.gov/kyhs/hmdb> (accessed 2 December 2010).
16. David S. Heidler and Jeanne Heidler, ed. *Encyclopedia of the American Civil War, A Political, Social and Military History*, Vol. 1 (Santa Barbara, 2000), 46-47; Benson J. Lossing. *Pictorial Field Book of the Civil War*, vol. II (Baltimore, 1997), 73; William A. Gladstone, *Men of Color* (Gettysburg, 1993), 3; Henry W. Elson, *Photographic History of the Civil War*, vol. 2 (New York, 1911), 350.
17. James E. Jacobsen, "Caught in the Middle, The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River," in *The Illinois/Kentucky Ohio River Civil War Heritage Trail Historic Survey Project* (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and the Kentucky Heritage Council, 1998), 31.
18. Lucas, *History of Black in Kentucky*, vol. 1, 155; Kristen L. Streater, "Not much a friend to traitors no matter how beautiful": The Union Military and Confederate Women in Civil War Kentucky," in *Sister States, Enemy States* (Lexington, 2009), 246.
19. George C. Wright, "Afro-Americans," in John E. Kleber, ed. *Kentucky Encyclopedia* (Lexington, 1992), 4; William G. Thomas and Alice E. Carter, "The Experience of the U. S. Colored Troops" in *The Civil War on the Web: A Guide to the Best Sites* (Wilmington, 2000), 75-78.
20. *Ohio River Civil War Heritage Corridor*, Forrest C. Pogue Public History Institute (Murray, Ky., 2003).
21. James E. Jacobsen, "Caught in the Middle, The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River," in *The Illinois/Kentucky Ohio River Civil War Heritage Trail Historic Survey Project*, 92.
22. Michael J. Varhola, *Every Day Life during the Civil War* (Cincinnati, 1999), 137.
23. Ibid.
24. Paducah-McCracken County Convention and Visitors Bureau and Forrest C. Pogue Public History Institute, Murray State University, Eighth U. S. Heavy Artillery (Colored), Battle marker, Site 23.
25. *Ohio River War Heritage Corridor*, Forrest C. Pogue Public History Institute (Murray, Kentucky: Murray State University, 2003).
26. Eighth U. S. Heavy Artillery (Colored), Battle marker, Site 23, Paducah-McCracken County Convention and Visitors Bureau and Forrest C. Pogue Public History Institute, Murray State University; Victor B. Howard, "The Civil War in Kentucky: The Slave Claims His Freedom," *Journal of Negro History* 67 (1982): 245-256.
27. Lucas, *History of Blacks in Kentucky*, vol. 1, 90.
28. Margaret Humphreys, *Intensely Human: The Health of the Black Soldier in the American Civil War* (Baltimore, 2008), xiii.
29. Lucas, "Freedom Is Better Than Slavery: Black Families and Soldiers in Civil War Kentucky," in *Sister*

*States, Enemy States* (Lexington, 2009), 202.

30. Ned Fauntleroy, United States Colored Troops Enlistment form, catalogued as Edmond Fontroy, Compiled Service Records, U.S. Colored Troops, Eighth Colored Infantry: Finch-Hall, microfilm reel 0006, Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
31. Edmond Fontroy, Civil War Pension Certificate No. 912915, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington D.C.
32. Ibid.
33. Ibid.
34. Lucas, "Freedom is Better than Slavery: Black Families and Soldiers in Civil War Kentucky," in *Sister States, Enemy States*, 203.
35. Ibid., 203.
36. Claire Prechtel-Klusken and Joann Williamson, "U.S. Regular Army Registers of Enlistment and Enlistment Papers, 1798-1914," *National Genealogical Society Magazine* 35:4 (2009): 40-44; Edmund Fontroy, Carded Medical Records, Volunteers: Mexican and Civil Wars, Entry 534, Record Group 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780-1917, NARA; Edmond Fontroy, Compiled Service Records, United States Colored Troops, Eighth Colored Infantry: Finch-Hall, microfilm reel 0006, Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
37. Edmond Fontroy, Civil War pension certificate No. 912915, NARA.
38. Ibid.

# Defending the “Dark and Bloody Ground”: Kentucky Militia Service in Early Indian Campaigns, 1790–1811

by John P. Deeben

During the nascent years of the American republic from the end of the Revolutionary War to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the United States military frequently clashed with Native Americans on the frontier regions east of the Mississippi River. In an effort to protect growing American settlements and assert U.S. authority over the trans-Appalachian territories acquired from Great Britain at the end of the Revolutionary War, the federal government often employed “citizen soldiers” in state militias to help defend their local communities. Situated in the heart of the republic’s new frontier, Kentucky militia units played a prominent role in defending the western borders of the United States, participating in major campaigns from the battle of Fallen Timbers during the Northwest Indian War (1790–95) to the battle of Tippecanoe in the Wabash expedition of 1811. Various military records at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., describe those operations, including the activities of the Kentucky militia and the service of individual soldiers.

## Historical Background

Despite the establishment of a strong federal government under the U.S. Constitution in 1789, the frontiers of the United States remained a volatile, dangerous area in the early 1790s. On the Kentucky frontier, state and federal officials routinely called out county militias to guard local neighborhoods, monitor Indian movements along known pathways, and provide an early warning of potential hostilities. Lieutenant Archibald Dickinson’s detachment

from the Ninth Regiment, Kentucky Militia under Lieutenant Colonel James Trotter, for example, was raised explicitly “to guard the hands employed in cutting of wood, hauling of stone, coal, etc.” at the Slate Creek Iron Works from 1 January to 24 June 1793. Other specific military assignments included that of Lt. Robert Modrel’s Company, ordered by Kentucky governor Isaac Shelby “to be stationed at Laurel River on the Wilderness Road for the term of six months” from 8 July 1793 to 8 January 1794; or Sgt. Patrick McAffry’s Guard of Kentucky Volunteers, called out on 18 January 1794 “to escort Thomas Love, Paymaster to the Kentucky Volunteers, from Kentucky to headquarters.”<sup>1</sup>

Even before Kentucky achieved statehood, small companies of scouts and spies were raised in Madison County as early as 5 June 1790, and in Lincoln County from 25 May to 20 November 1790.<sup>2</sup> Captain Presley Gray mustered a militia company from Nelson County on 2 October 1791 for an expedition against the Shawnee and Miami under Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Intending to avenge an earlier American defeat under Gen. Josiah Harmer in October 1790, St. Clair instead met with an even greater disaster at the Battle of the Wabash on 4 November 1791. Sustaining over nine hundred casualties—the worst ever suffered by the U.S. Army in an Indian campaign—St. Clair’s force was completely routed (one member of Gray’s Company, Pvt. Thomas Baird, was killed in action).<sup>3</sup> In March 1792, two companies of Kentucky volunteers under Captains John Dyll and Joshua Baker also briefly served.



Kentucky militia activity flourished in 1793–94 during the final stages of the Northwest Indian War. Governor Isaac Shelby ordered the Sixth Regiment, Kentucky Militia into service between 22 April and 24 June 1793, with most of the companies, including detachments under Sgt. David Allen and Ensigns Thomas Davis and David Fuhrman, assigned to the Lincoln County frontier. Two other detachments under Lt. Jonathan Logan and Ensign Christopher Clark saw duty near Russell Creek in Green County. Two mounted units replaced the Sixth Regiment on the frontier from 23 September to 14 November 1793, including Lt. Col. John Adair's Regiment of Cavalry—which mustered at Fort Washington (near present-day Cincinnati, Ohio) as part of the sub-legion of Kentucky mounted cavalry under Maj. Gen. Charles Scott—and David Caldwell's Battalion of Cavalry, Kentucky Volunteers. Lt. Col. Horatio Hall's Regiment of Cavalry, containing a company led by Simon Kenton, the well-known frontiersman and colleague of Daniel Boone, also took the field during that time.

In mid-1794, as Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne and the Legion of the United States assembled for the final campaign against the Western Indian Confederacy led by Shawnee war chief Blue Jacket, a full brigade of Kentucky militia mustered into service. From 10–14 July, Gen. Scott fielded six battalions of mounted volunteers under Majors John Caldwell, Nathan Huston, Notley Conn, William Price, William Russell, and Aquila Whitaker. Joined by several companies of mounted spies and scouts under Captains Ephraim Kibbey, George Shrim, and William Wells, the Kentuckians marched with Wayne's Legion to the climactic battle of Fallen Timbers near Maumee, Ohio, on 20 August 1794, where Price's battalion served as the vanguard of the advancing American forces.<sup>4</sup> Following a decisive victory over Blue Jacket and his Native alliance, most of the Kentucky militia returned home and disbanded 21–26 October 1794.

Renewed threats of Indian hostilities in the early nineteenth century caused the recruitment of several militia units in 1806–1807. Companies under Captains Jesse Holmes, John Hughes, William Patterson, and Jonathan Taylor mustered from 25 December 1806 to 24 January 1807. They were

joined by Capt. James Elder's Company of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Kentucky Militia, from 4 January to 2 February 1807. The main conflict, however, came with the outbreak of Tecumseh's War, a Native uprising that culminated with the battle of Tippecanoe on 7 November 1811. In October 1811, Capt. Frederick Geiger's Company from Maj. Samuel Wells' Corps of Mounted Riflemen, Kentucky Militia, joined the Fourth U.S. Infantry and assorted Indiana militia under the overall command of Governor William Henry Harrison for a preemptive strike against Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, at Prophetstown, located near the juncture of the Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers. After defeating several Native assaults during the early hours of 7 November, Harrison's forces burned Prophetstown and the Kentucky militia disbanded by 24 November 1811.

### **Compiled Service Records**

War Department records relating to the military service of volunteers in Kentucky militia companies during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are part of the holdings of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and are located in Record Group (RG) 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s–1917. Compiled military service records (CMSRs) offer the most immediate source of information. These records, created in the 1890s to improve the verification process for pension applications, were assembled by U.S. War Department clerks who abstracted service data for individual soldiers from various sources, including muster rolls, payrolls, morning reports, and other regimental records, onto a series of cards, creating a concise personal history. After completing carded records for Union veterans of the Civil War, the War Department in 1912 recreated service information for volunteers from earlier conflicts, including the Indian campaigns of the post-Revolutionary period (1784–1811).

Within RG 94, the compiled service records for Kentucky militia are arranged in the series “Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations: Post-Revolutionary War Period, 1784–1811” (Entry 57), sorted alphabetically by state, and then by the name of the commanding officer or regimental designation.

Records for individual soldiers are filed alphabetically within each unit. Records of U.S. organizations (including the First and Second Regiments of U.S. Levies) are arranged at the beginning of the series, followed by those for state and territorial militias.<sup>5</sup> These records have been reproduced as *Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served from 1784 to 1811* (National Archives microfilm publication M905). The microfilmed records and the accompanying *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served from 1784 to 1811* (National Archives microfilm publication M694) are available at the National Archives building in Washington, D.C., as well as the National Archives at Atlanta (Southeast Region), in Morrow, Georgia.<sup>6</sup>

The carded records record basic information about each soldier, including their name, rank, dates of enlistment and expiration of service, term of service, and whether they were present at monthly roll calls. The payrolls also listed the pay rate for each soldier, the amount due for their service, and sometimes clothing allowances and pay advances. The service records for Sgt. James W. Hemphill of Whitaker's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, showed he enlisted 14 July 1794 for 105 days, his term expiring on 26 October 1794. He received \$1.25 per day, earning \$131.25 for his time in the militia. Since he had already received an advancement of \$15.00, Hemphill was paid \$116.25 by the battalion paymaster, Nicholas Buckner.<sup>7</sup> Officers usually received additional amenities, including forage allowances and other expenses to maintain a horse (privates in mounted companies apparently had to provide and feed their own horse at personal expense).

In addition to documenting basic dates of service, the compiled service records often contain other useful notations about individual soldiers. During Anthony Wayne's 1794 campaign, Thomas Brockman of Terrell's Company, Huston's Battalion of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, apparently went into the battle of Fallen Timbers on foot, for the comments section of his service record noted he "left his horse in Kentucky 20th July '94." Allen Hays of Bartlett's Company, Russell's Battalion of Mounted Volunteers, fell ill during the same campaign; according to his record, he "was left sick at Fort Adams on the march

of the Army. Has since gone into Kentucky . . . deserted." Francis Hughes of the same unit never even made it into the field. Even though he enlisted, his service record revealed Hughes was "Confined in George Town Gaol. No service." No less disgraceful, Benjamin Ray of Hazelrigg's Company, Russell's Battalion, was arrested after Fallen Timbers and "Cashiered for cowardice 21 Sept. 1794."<sup>8</sup>

Some of the compiled service records also contain valuable personal papers. As the War Department created the carded records, clerks routinely filed the documents with the service records when the papers clearly pertained to a specific soldier. For Kentucky units that served between 1790 and 1811, personal papers exist primarily for officers, and typically consist of pay receipts and subsistence reports. The service file for Capt. Frederick Geiger from the 1811 Wabash expedition (Tippecanoe) includes a subsistence account showing Geiger drew 81 rations (three rations per day) during the twenty-seven-day campaign from 23 October to 18 November 1811. The rations cost twenty cents per day, for a total subsistence of \$16.20. The report also includes an endorsement by Geiger stating the account "is accurate and just and that I have not drawn Rations in kind from the United States, or received monies in lieu thereof, for or during any part of the time above charged."<sup>9</sup>

### Related Military Records

In addition to service records for individual soldiers, the War Department compiled caption cards for militia units. Filed with the service records for each regiment, the captions provide general statements of service and also verify the source material—typically muster rolls and payrolls—for the carded service records. A caption card for Capt. Presley Gray's Company, which formed part of Oldham's Regiment of Kentucky Militia during the campaign against the Miami Indians in 1791, confirmed the existence of a muster roll showing the company was recruited "from Nelson County for the expedition to be carried into Indian Country under the command of Gen. St. Clair."<sup>10</sup> Noting special duty "with the Legion of the United States commanded by Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne to the 24th of July 1794," the caption card for

Ephraim Kibbey's Company of Scouts and Spies from Hamilton County also showed "the above company was called into the service as a substitute for any deficiency in the number of volunteers from Kentucky."<sup>11</sup>

Some of the caption cards contain general statements about company pay abstracted from the original rolls. The cards for Maj. William Price's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, include an endorsement from battalion paymaster, Samuel Postlethwait, which validated the payroll submitted to the War Department for services rendered from 10 July to 21 October 1794. Postlethwait certified receipt of \$823.16 from Paymaster Thomas Love, "for the subsistence of the officers of Maj. Price's Battalion." Additional endorsements verified payroll disbursements to the troops as well, including Capt. Anthony Bartlett's Company (\$7087.86); Capt. John Francisco's Company (\$7039.61); Capt. George Frazer's Company (\$6668.35); Capt. William Lewis's Company (\$10,012.11); and Capt. John Arnold's Company of Spies (\$8378.36). Brevet Maj. E.W.W. Butler of the Fourth Sub-Legion of the United States, appointed to inspect volunteers, also endorsed the battalion's muster rolls as a true record of the men he mustered out of service on 21 October 1794.<sup>12</sup>

The original muster rolls—the documents upon which the carded service records were based—still exist for many volunteer militia organizations. The rolls provide information about troops actually present at monthly or special reviews. During such inspections, officers (usually an inspector general) noted the number of troops present, their condition, and the status of their arms and equipment. Special notations include the names of company officers, and the number of soldiers absent, including those sick or under arrest. Muster-for-payrolls were used for monthly and quarterly pay periods, and contain more detailed information such as the names of all privates receiving pay, their rank, date and place of enlistment, date of muster into service, and the date and amount of last pay received. Notations regarding desertions and deaths also appear. Muster-out rolls, created just before a regiment's final disbandment, usually contain the most complete information, including aggregate lists of all members associated with the organization during its term of service.<sup>13</sup>

Muster rolls relating to early Indian campaigns are also located in RG 94, with rolls for Kentucky militia from 1791–94 in the series "Muster Rolls of Volunteer Organizations: War with Northwest Indians, 1790–95" (Entry 54). Records for Kentucky units called out during 1806–07 are also included, as well as rosters for federal organizations (U.S. Levies and Rangers) and other state militias, including Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Territory South of the Ohio. This series sometimes contains assorted papers relating to particular companies, including orders for pay, payrolls and accounts, certificates of discharge, and legal papers. Although the series is not completely arranged, most of the records for each company are bundled in small packets and filed by state or federal organization.<sup>14</sup> Because of the fragile condition of the original rolls, the compiled service records should be consulted first to obtain basic information about individual volunteers.

Company rosters for Kentucky units are also filed in the series "Muster Rolls of Volunteer Organizations in Various Indian Wars and Other Incidents Requiring the Employment of Troops, ca. 1793–1858" (RG 94, Entry 56). While most of the records document participation in the Indian wars of the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, a small portion also reflects the service of various state militias during the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794, including several Kentucky mounted companies raised in 1793 under Captains John Forsyth, John Steen, John Cochran, Richard Taylor, George Frazer, John Wilkerson, Joseph Bane, Henry Greider, William Lewis, and Robert Floyd.<sup>15</sup> The existing rolls, however, do not indicate whether these units participated in the actual military expedition into western Pennsylvania in October 1794 or if they were only raised in response to the general civil unrest against the 1791 whiskey excise tax that spread across the frontier during the preceding summer.

A few related military records from the War Department are also available in the series "Post-Revolutionary War Manuscripts, 1784–1811" (RG 94, Entry 17), reproduced with an accompanying name index as *War Department Collection of Post-Revolutionary War Manuscripts* (National Archives



(1798.)

K | Hall's Reg't, Cav. | Ky. Vols.

*Simon Kenton*

Appears with the rank of *captain* on a

**Muster Roll**

of a company of guides and spies, taken from the Kentucky mounted volunteers, under the command of Capt. Simon Kenton, in the service of the United States, commanded by Major General Charles Scott,

for *Not Stated*, 179

Roll dated *Not dated*, 179

Date of appointment or enlistment, } *July 15*, 179

To what time engaged or enlisted, } , 179

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks: *Mustered present 11 Nov<sup>r</sup> at Fort Washing<sup>n</sup>*

Certificates on this roll show that the company was mustered on November 2, 1798, and also on November 11, 1798.

(569) *Flunk* Copyist

Simon Kenton, Muster Roll, 11 November 1793 (NARA).

(1798.)

K | Hall's Reg't, Cav. | Ky. Vols.

*Simon Kenton*

Appears with the rank of *captain* on a

**Pay Roll**

of Capt. Simon Kenton's Company of Mounted Cavalry, in the service of the United States from Kentucky, commanded by Major General Charles Scott, in 1793.

Roll dated *Nov 15*, 1793.

Commencement of service or of this settlement, } *Sept 12*, 1793.

Expiration of service or of this settlement, } *Nov 14*, 1793.

Term of service charged months *6* days *4*.

Pay per day *1* dollars *83*/<sub>3</sub> cents.

Amount of pay *117* dollars *33*/<sub>3</sub> cents.

Remarks: *Mustered from 15 July 1793*

(572) *Flunk* Copyist

Simon Kenton, Pay Roll, 15 November 1793 (NARA).



microfilm publication M904). Consisting of fragmentary records from the Accountant's Office of the War Department relating to the pay and supply of state militia in federal service—most of which survived a devastating fire at the department on 8 November 1800, while other military records of the post-Revolutionary period were destroyed—the manuscripts include correspondence; abstracts, warrants, receipts, and vouchers for claims for services rendered or provisions furnished; unit returns and supply lists; and expenditure accounts. Some of the records were also assembled from other government agencies by Secretary of War William Belknap in the later nineteenth century.<sup>16</sup>

Most of the Kentucky records pertain to Maj. Gen. Scott's Kentucky Mounted Volunteers during the Northwest Indian War. In addition to ration and payroll receipts, there are reports that enumerate monthly provisions issued during the 1794 campaign. The itemized disbursements include such commissary goods as flour, beef, salt, soap, candles, vinegar, and whiskey. One report of provisions issued at Fort St. Clair noted the delivery of 708 rations, including seventy-six pounds of flour, twenty-two pounds of beef, and 4 gills of salt.<sup>17</sup> Other returns documented military and camp equipage such as penknives, paper, quills, ink stands and powder, orderly books, tents, pack mules and saddles, camp kettles, and bushels of corn. The files also contain some correspondence and directives from Anthony Wayne to Scott regarding appointments of general and field officers to the Kentucky Mounted Volunteers and accounts of spies who received bounties for taking Native prisoners.<sup>18</sup>

Two documents for Geiger's Company, Well's Corps of Mounted Riflemen, have also been reproduced in *Muster Rolls and Payrolls of Militia and Regular Army Organizations in the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 1811* (National Archives microfilm publication T1085). The records include a field and staff payroll receipt showing \$124.12 remitted to Maj. Samuel Wells and Adjutant James Hunter, as well as a company payroll and roster. Of particular interest, annotations in the remarks column of the payroll identify the casualties sustained at Tippecanoe, which consisted of three officers (including Geiger) and ten privates slightly

or badly wounded, together with four men killed in action: Corporal Stephen Mars and Privates James Summerville, Joseph Smith, John Owsley, and Joseph Maxwell. Another soldier, Abraham Walk, fell sick before the battle and was left behind at Fort Harrison (a supply station established en route to the battle).<sup>19</sup>

Kentucky militia played a prominent role in the military history of the United States. As a result of the predominantly volunteer nature of the early U.S. military establishment, state and local militias—including volunteers from Kentucky—provided a great portion of military service during periods of conflict on the untamed frontiers following the end of the Revolutionary War. From the late eighteenth to the early nineteenth centuries, ongoing disputes with Native Americans over hegemony in the trans-Appalachia region necessarily drew in Kentucky militiamen to patrol the wilderness and protect scattered settlements. Participating in the operations of the Regular Army during the Northwest Indian War (1790–95) and the Wabash expedition (1811), including the pivotal battles of Fallen Timbers and Tippecanoe, Kentucky militia served with distinction in major campaigns to solidify the status of the United States as a sovereign nation. These activities generated a host of useful federal records that document the military experiences of individual Kentuckians who served their state and fledgling nation during a tumultuous but formative time in history.

### List of Kentucky Militia, 1790–1811

Compiled military service records are available at the National Archives.

The units are listed according to their arrangement in NARA holdings.

Battalions marked (\*) served with Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers.

Name of Unit	Term of Service
<b>6th (Huston's) Regiment, Kentucky Militia</b> David Allen's Detachment Christopher Clark's Detachment David Fuhrman's Detachment Jonathan Logan's Detachment	May 16 – June 4, 1793 April 22 – May 21, 1793 April 22 – May 21, 1793 May 17 – June 15, 1793
<b>9th (Trotter's) Regiment, Kentucky Militia</b> Archibald Dickinson's Detachment Charles Shore's Detachment	January 1 – June 24, 1793 May 24 – June 24, 1793
<b>24th (Ramsay's) Regiment, Kentucky Militia</b> James Elder's Company	January 2 – February 2, 1807
<b>Adair's Regiment Cavalry, Kentucky Volunteers</b> Robert Floyd's Company Henry Greider's John Steen's Company Richard Taylor's Company	October 9–November 14, 1793 September 25 – Nov. 14, 1793 September 23 – Nov. 14, 1793 September 26 – Nov. 14, 1793
<b>Captain Baker's Company, Kentucky Volunteers</b>	March 22 – 29, 1792
<b>Caldwell's Battalion Cavalry, Kentucky Volunteers</b> Joseph Bane's Company John Cochran's Company David Kennedy's Company John Wilkerson's Company	September 27 – Nov. 12, 1793 September 23 – Nov. 12, 1793 September 23 – Nov. 14, 1793 September 23 – Nov. 14, 1793
<b>*Caldwell's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers</b> Daniel Barbee's Company Jeremiah Briscoe's Company John Cochran's Company John Thomas's Company	July 5 – October 26, 1794 July 8 – October 26, 1794 July 5 – October 26, 1794 July 14 – October 26, 1794
<b>*Conn's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers</b> Joshua Baker's Company Mounted Spies & Guides Joseph Colvill's Company David Davis's Company Nathaniel Rawling's Company	July 10 – October 21, 1794 July 10 – October 23, 1794 July 10 – October 22, 1794 July 10 – October 22, 1794
<b>Captain Dyal's Company, Kentucky Volunteers</b>	March 22 – 29, 1792
<b>Captain Geiger's Company, Kentucky Mtd. Riflemen</b>	October 23 – Nov. 18, 1811
<b>Captain Gray's Company, Kentucky Militia</b>	October 2 – Nov. 11, 1791



Name of Unit	Term of Service
<b>Hall's Regiment Cavalry, Kentucky Volunteers</b> Henry Bartlett's Company John Hall's Company Ezekiel Hayden's Company Simon Kenton's Company James Lanier's Company Nathan Rawling's Company	September 27 – Nov. 14, 1793 September 22 – Nov. 14, 1793 September 20 – Nov. 14, 1793 September 20 – Nov. 14, 1793 September 20 – Nov. 14, 1793 September 20 – Nov. 14, 1793
<b>Captain Holmes' Company, Kentucky Militia</b>	December 25, 1806 – January 24, 1807
<b>Captain Hughes' Company, Kentucky Militia</b>	December 25, 1806 – January 24, 1807
<b>*Huston's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers</b> William Kavanaugh's Company Samuel Moore's Company Jesse Richardson's Company Edmond Terrell's Company	July 14 – October 22, 1794 July 14 – October 26, 1794 July 14 – October 26, 1794 July 14 – October 26, 1794
<b>Sergeant McAffry's Guard, Kentucky Volunteers</b>	January 18 – 30, 1794
<b>Lt. Modrel's Company, Kentucky Militia</b>	July 8 1793 – January 8, 1794
<b>Captain Patterson's Company, Kentucky Militia</b>	December 25, 1806 – January 24, 1807
<b>*Price's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers</b> John Arnold's Company Anthony Bartlett's Company John Francisco's Company George Frazer's Company William Lewis's Company	July 14 – October 23, 1794 July 10 – October 21, 1794 July 10 – October 21, 1794 July 10 – October 21, 1794 July 10 – October 21, 1794
<b>Russell's Regiment Cavalry, Kentucky Volunteers</b> John Forysthe's Company George Frazer's Company Benjamin Howard's Company William Lewis's Company	September 20 – Nov. 14, 1793 September 20 – Nov. 15, 1793 September 20 – Nov. 15, 1793 September 20 – Nov. 14, 1793
<b>*Russell's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers</b> Henry Bartlett's Company Charles Hazelrigg's Company Henry Lindsay's Company Richard Taylor's Company	July 10 – October 23, 1794 July 10 – October 22, 1794 July 10 – October 22, 1794 July 10 – October 22, 1794
<b>Captain Taylor's Company, Kentucky Militia</b>	December 25, 1806 – January 24, 1807

Name of Unit	Term of Service
<b>Maj. Wells' Corps, Mounted Riflemen</b>	October 16 – Nov. 24, 1811
<b>*Whitaker's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers</b> Stephen Arnold's Company Bland W. Ballard's Company Robert Floyd's Company William Roger's Company	July 14 – October 22, 1794 July 14 – October 22, 1794 July 14 – October 22, 1794 July 14 – October 22, 1794
<b>Generals and Staffs, Kentucky Volunteer Militia</b> Division of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, Camp Southwest Branch of the Miami Detachment of Troops under Brigadier Gen. Joseph Winlock Thomas Barbee's Brigade, Mounted Volunteers Volunteer Corps from Kentucky Robert Todd's Brigade, Mounted Volunteers Officers of the Mounted Cavalry	1793 – 1807  September 29 – Nov. 14, 1793  December 25, 1806 – January 24, 1807 August 4 – October 26, 1794 June 13 – October 26, 1794 June 13 – October 26, 1794 September 29 – Nov. 14, 1793
<b>Flinn's Company, Scouts and Spies</b>	September 20 – Dec. 31, 1793
<b>*Kibbey's Company, Scouts and Spies</b>	July 1 – November 9, 1794
<b>*Shrim's Company, Scouts and Spies</b>	April 3 – November 30, 1794
<b>*Wells' Company, Scouts and Spies</b>	August 4 – December 6, 1794
<b>Bourbon County Scouts and Spies</b>	August 21 – October 14, 1794
<b>Green County Scouts and Spies</b>	April 28 – December 2, 1793
<b>Lincoln County Scouts and Spies</b>	September 15 – Nov. 20, 1790 May 15 – August 10, 1792 September 22 – Dec. 2, 1792 May 23 – June 5, 1793
<b>Madison County Scouts and Spies</b>	May 1 – November 6, 1792
<b>Mason County Scouts and Spies</b>	May 4 – December 6, 1792
<b>Mercer County Scouts and Spies</b>	May 1 – November 17, 1792 April 10 – June 16, 1793
<b>Nelson County Scouts and Spies</b>	May 12 – November 22, 1792
<b>Woodford County Scouts and Spies</b>	April 27 – November 10, 1792

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Caption cards for Lt. Archibald Dickinson's Detachment, Ninth (Trotter's) Regiment, Kentucky Militia, Lt. Modrel's Company, Kentucky Militia, and Sergt. McAffry's Guard, Kentucky Volunteers; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations: Post-Revolutionary War Period, 1784–1811 (National Archives microfilm publication M905); Carded Military Service Records, 1784–1903 (CMSR); Records of the Record and Pension Office (RPO) of the War Department, 1784–1919 (Record and Pension Office); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s–1917, Record Group 94 (RG 94); National Archives Building, Washington, DC (NAB).
- <sup>2</sup> Other companies of scouts and spies served from Bourbon County (August 11–November 20, 1792); Green County (April 28–December 2, 1793); Mason County (May 4–December 6, 1792); Mercer County (May 1–August 31, 1792 and April 10–June 16, 1793); Nelson County (May 12–November 22, 1792); and Woodford County (May 5–November 10, 1792).
- <sup>3</sup> Caption cards for Lincoln County Scouts and Spies, Madison County Scouts and Spies, and Capt. Gray's Company, Kentucky Militia; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations: Post-Revolutionary War Period, 1784–1811 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M905); CMSR; Record and Pension Office; RG 94; NAB; Wiley Sword, *President Washington's Indian War: The Struggle for the Old Northwest, 1790–1795* (Norman, Ok., 1985), 160–91.
- <sup>4</sup> Alan D. Gaff, *Bayonets in the Wilderness: Anthony Wayne's Legion in the Old Northwest* (Norman, Ok., 2004), 254–290.
- <sup>5</sup> Lucille H. Pendell and Elizabeth Bethel, *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Adjutant Gen.'s Office*, Preliminary Inventory No. 17 (Washington, D.C., 1949), 99–100.
- <sup>6</sup> The holdings of the National Archives at Atlanta include regional federal records pertaining to Kentucky, as well as Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.
- <sup>7</sup> Compiled military service record for Sgt. James W. Hemphill, Ballard's Co., Whitaker's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations: Post-Revolutionary War Period, 1784–1811 (M905, roll 14); CMSR; Record and Pension Office; RG 94; NAB.
- <sup>8</sup> Compiled military service records for Thomas Brockman, Terrell's Co., Huston's Battalion of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, Allen Hays and Francis Hughes, Bartlett's Co., Russell's Battalion of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, and Benjamin Ray, Hazelrigg's Co., Russell's Battalion of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations: Post-Revolutionary War Period, 1784–1811 (M905); CMSR, Record and Pension Office; RG 94; NAB.
- <sup>9</sup> Subsistence report, 5 July 1813; Compiled military | service record for Capt. Frederick Geiger, Geiger's Co. Kentucky Mounted Riflemen; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations: Post-Revolutionary War Period, 1784–1811 (M905); CMSR, Record and Pension Office; RG 94; NAB.
- <sup>10</sup> Caption card for Gray's Company Kentucky Militia; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations: Post-Revolutionary War Period, 1784–1811 (M905); CMSR, Record and Pension Office; RG 94; NAB.
- <sup>11</sup> Caption card for Kibbey's Co. Scouts and Spies; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations: Post-Revolutionary War Period, 1784–1811 (M905); CMSR, Record and Pension Office; RG 94; NAB.
- <sup>12</sup> Caption cards for William Price's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations: Post-Revolutionary War Period, 1784–1811 (M905); CMSR, Record and Pension Office; RG 94; NAB.
- <sup>13</sup> Pendell and Bethel, *Preliminary Inventory* 17, 18.
- <sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 20.
- <sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>16</sup> Robert H. Gruber, *War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Manuscripts*, Descriptive Pamphlet for M904 (Washington, D.C., 1972), 1–2.
- <sup>17</sup> Report of provisions issued at Fort St. Clair to the volunteers of Kentucky in 1794; Post-Revolutionary War Manuscripts, 1784–1811 (National Archives microfilm publication M904, roll 3); Correspondence, 1800–1947; RG 94; NAB.
- <sup>18</sup> Gruber, *Revolutionary War Manuscripts*, 4.
- <sup>19</sup> Field and Staff and company payrolls for Well's Corps of Mounted Riflemen, Kentucky Militia; Muster Rolls of Volunteer Organizations in Various Indian Wars and Other Incidents Requiring the Employment of Troops, ca. 1793–1858 (National Archives microfilm publication T1085); Muster Rolls, 1784–1912; RG 94; NAB.



## VITAL STATISTICS

### From *The Boone County Banner*, Florence, Kentucky

**April 1896, p. 2**

Mrs. Winifred Catherine Emerson died in Ashland, Ohio, February 2, 1896, age 83 years, 9 months, and 20 days. She was married to Rev. W. A. G. Emerson in 1835 and she was ever a faithful and zealous helper in Lord's vineyard, in all their varied labors. . . Mrs. Emerson spent the last five years of her declining age with her daughter, Mrs. D. Foulk, of Ashland, O., where she had every care that loving hearts and hands could give.

Little Lee Hearne, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hearne, died February 25th and was buried at Hugh's Chapel, February 28th. Appropriate services were held at the home, in which the writer was assisted by Rev. W. H. Davis of Richwood, and Rev. Mr. Hoffman of Walton.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Aylor was buried in Hopeful Cemetery February 29th, the committal service being performed by the Lutheran pastor.

Mrs. Harriet Strafer, daughter of the Rev. Jacob Crigler, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 13, 1896, aged 75 years, 11 months and 23 days. She was born in Berlin, Pa., when her father was pastor there, and came to Boone County when about fourteen years old

when her father took charge of Hopeful church. She was married to Rev. Jacob Strafer on her eighteenth birthday in 1838. Since then her home has been in Cincinnati where death found her ready for the rest and the reward awaiting her.

**April 1896, p. 5**

Mr. Robert Tanner and Miss Shellie Youell were married by Rev. W. H. Davis at the Presbyterian parsonage, Richwood, Ky., February 25, 1896. We are under obligations for a delightful time at the home of the groom that evening.

Mr. E. Israel Rouse of Limaburg, and Miss Nellie Harding of Hebron, were married at the Lutheran parsonage February 26, 1896.

Mr. E. W. Rouse of Limaburg, and Miss Emma Guth of Cincinnati, were married in the city March 4th, by the editor of the Banner, assisted by Rev. G. G. Clark. The ring with full service was used.

**May 1896, p. 6**

Mrs. Mary Rice died Apr. 7, 1896, aged 87 years, 11 months and 3 days. She was married to George Rice nearly seventy years ago, and he, though several years her senior, is still living. Appropriate services



were held at her home conducted by Rev. G. E. Buffington.

The funeral of Mrs. Nancy Margaret (Crigler) Aylor was held at Hebron church April 12th, 1896. She was over 73 years old and had united with Hopeful church, under the Rev. John Surface in 1842. She was a daughter of Nicholas Crigler, and therefore a niece of Rev. Jacob Crigler.

## **June 1896, p. 1**

### **Infant Baptisms**

John Williams, son of Eli and Mrs. Lizzie Conrad, Mar. 1, 1896, at Ebenezer church, age, 4 months, and 25 days.

Bessie Lee, daughter of George and Mrs. Ada Rice, May 10, 1896, at Ebenezer church, age 4 months and 25 days.

Illene Annetta, daughter of Julius and Mrs. Mary Grabow, May 17, 1897 [sic], at the parsonage, age 4 months and 22 days.

Lucy Blance, daughter of John and Mrs. Virginia Regenbogen, May 17, 1896, at Hebron church, age 6 months and 28 days.

Washington Utz died April 24, 1896, age 70 years, 7 months, and 29 days. His illness was only brief, and he was fully conscious to the last, and not only conscious of his surroundings, but fully aware that he was going to die, and he expressed himself to his family as satisfied. His funeral was conducted by the writer, at Hebron church, April 25, and it was largely attended.

Caspar Kruse died May 2, aged 64 years, 4 months, and six days. He was a member of the German Lutheran church, but the funeral services were conducted at Hebron, by the pastor.

## **July 1896, p. 2**

### **Infant Baptisms**

Charlie Eli, son of T. E. and Mrs. Octavia Dixon, was

baptized at Ebenezer church May 24th, 1896..

May 31st, at the same church, Ira Mehrling Tanner, son of M. M. and Mrs. Alice J. Tanner.

### **In Memoriam**

Mrs. Ann Beemon, widow of the late Austin Beemon, went to her rest June 7th, 1896, aged 89 years, 2 mo. and 1 day. She was the daughter of Jacob Rouse, an early settler in Boone County, and a faithful member of Hopeful church. She was dedicated to God in infancy, and was received into full communion with Hopeful church by confirmation June 4th, 1826. Thus she was a communicant member of the church for seventy years. . . Funeral services were conducted by the writer, assisted by Elder E. Stephens, at Hopeful church.

## **August 1896, p. 5**

### **DEATHS**

O. H. Conrad died July 5, 1896, at the ripe age of 73 yrs., 8 mo., and 2 days. He was a life-long citizen of Florence and vicinity, and he had a large circle of relatives in Boone county. Besides his widow, three daughters and two sons survive him. Funeral services were conducted by the writer in the M. E. church, and the remains were interred in the Florence cemetery.

Mrs. Adeline Ernest fell asleep July 13, 1896, aged 32 yrs., 6 mo., and 2 days. Her husband preceded her a few years, but she leaves a little boy as yet unable to realize his loss by death of his worthy mother. Mrs. Ernest was a victim of that dread disease consumption . . .

Charlie Eli Dixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Dixon, was baptized at Hopeful instead of at Ebenezer church, as we announced in our last number.

## **September 1896, p. 3**

Ansel A. Collins, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Collins, died Aug. 11, 1896, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 27 days. The interment took place at the Florence cemetery on the following day, when the committal service was performed by the writer.

The grave was literally covered with flowers, and there were other acts of kindness that were greatly appreciated.

#### **September 1896, p. 9**

Mr. and Mrs. Gaines Robinson and family met with a great sorrow in the sudden death of their son Isidor, Aug. 2, 1896. There was a large attendance at the funeral services conducted by the Rev. G. N. Buffington at their home Aug. 3rd, and the bereaved family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and relatives.

#### **September 1896, p. 12**

Mr. Charles S. and Mrs. Sarah S. Garnett have recently been bereaved by the loss of two grandchildren in infancy from the homes of their sons, Jerry and Walter Garnett. Funeral services were held at Hebron, July 27th and August 9th, by Elders E. Stephens and E. Curry.

#### **October 1896, p. 2**

Columbus Snow, who recently moved to Walton anticipating death, departed this life, Sept. 10, 1896, aged 56 years, 1 month and 12 days. . . . He was buried at Hopeful church, where the funeral was conducted by the writer.

Etta Evelyn Riggs, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Riggs, of Bromley, died Aug. 26, 1896, aged two years and seven days. She was buried on the 27th, in Hebron cemetery. Brief funeral services were conducted by the writer.

#### **October 1896, p. 5**

##### **DEATHS**

Lovell E. Clore, who was seriously injured by the kick of a horse September 24th, died October 16th, 1896, aged 37 years, 2 months and 7 days. He was never fully conscious after his injury which was very serious, but death was hastened by pneumonia. . . . The funeral services which were very largely attended, were held at Hopeful church, October 18th, and were conducted by Rev. T. L. Utz, assisted by the writer.

Miss Amanda B. Tanner, after many years of suffering from epilepsy, went to her rest and reward October 12th, 1896, aged 35 years, 1 month and 2 days. She united with Ebenezer Lutheran church in 1874. . .

#### **December 1896**

##### **WEDDING BELLS**

Rev. Ezra Keller, the popular pastor of the Lutheran church at Hillsboro, Ill., and Miss Lena Tanner of Florence, are to be married in Hopeful church Dec. 9, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon. All their friends are invited to be present. No cards.

Mr. Corey Utz and Miss Gustie Geshweller were married at the Lutheran parsonage, Nov. 4, 1896, by Rev. H. Max Lentz.

At the same place, by the same pastor, Mr. Henry C. Hafer and Miss Ida L. Tanner were married Nov. 11, 1896.

Mr. W. Garnett and Miss Nellie V. Utz, of Limaburg, were married Nov. 18, 1896. Elder E. Stephens, officiating at his residence.

Mr. H. F. Utz and Miss Araminta Surface were married at high noon, Nov. 25, 1896, at the home of the bride, near Gunpowder, Ky.



## From *The Boone County Banner*, Florence, Kentucky

January 1897, p. 6

### MARRIED

Mr. Moses F. Rouse and Miss Emma L. Finnell were married by Rev. H. Max Lentz at the Lutheran parsonage, Dec. 16, 1896. After the ceremony the pastor, by invitation, shared a sumptuous feast at the home of the groom's father, Mr. John W. Rouse, of the Gunpowder neighborhood. Mrs. Rouse had her sister and all her brothers there, and there were other relatives and friends to make quite a company, and the hours passed very pleasantly.

Few young people start in life with brighter prospects than Rev. Ezra Keller of Hillsboro, Ill., and Miss Lena Tanner, of Florence, who were married in Hopeful church, Dec. 9, 1896. Rev. Keller is a talented young minister and pastor of one of the best charges in the Central Illinois Synod, and he is having splendid success in his work. Miss Lena Tanner had endeared herself to a great many friends here, and she will be greatly missed among her many friends who follow her with their good wishes to her new sphere of duties.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, 1896, in the Christian church at Bullittsville, Mr. Braxton Whitlock and Miss Lily Balsley were married by Rev. E. N. Curry. Miss Mary Corn played the wedding march.

### OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary Emma (Rouse) Crigler, of Ludlow, Ky., died Dec. 9, 1896, aged 47 years, 3 months and 22 days. She was the daughter of Jonas and Mrs. Catherine Rouse and married Theodore Crigler, March 25, 1873. . . . She united with Hebron Evangelical Lutheran church Nov. 15th, 1868, and remained a faithful Christian until the time of her death. . . . Funeral services were held at Hebron church by the pastor assisted by Rev. W. P. Miller, the Presbyterian pastor at Ludlow, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Dixon were deeply bereaved by the loss of their very interesting babe, Charlie Eli, who died of whooping cough, Dec. 20th, when lacking but two days of being a year old. . . . The parents have the deep sympathy of many friends in their sorrow which comes close upon the death of a former child, little Maud, who preceded her brother to the brighter world nearly two years ago.

Mrs. Drusilla Overhilman, a very estimable lady of Florence, died Nov. 23, 1896, in her sixty-seventh year. She was a faithful member of the Baptist church and passed away in the triumphs of faith. Funeral services were conducted at her home by Rev. G. N. Buffington.

## From *The Irvine Sun*, Irvine, Kentucky

October 3, 1913, p. 1

### MARRIAGES

Francis Rose 20, and Pearl Tuttle 22, on Sept. 27.

Ben Perry 25 and Laura Stanley 15, on Oct. 2, by Rev. Wm. Wells.

Joe Raider 25, and Nettie Rawlins 16, by Jesse Lunsford, Sr. at the home of the bride, Oct. 2, 1913. This is the second marriage of the groom.

October 24, 1913, p. 3

### BIRTHS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gum, of Calloway Creek, Oct. 13, a fine 12-pound boy.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright (colored) a seven pound boy last Saturday, name Owen Frederick Wright.



**November 14, 1913, p. 1**

**DANIEL-NEAL**

Algin Daniel, of this place, and Miss Kate Neal, of Miller's Creek, were married Wednesday at the [sic] Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Daniel is a prominent young business man, who holds a responsible and lucrative position with a large wholesale grocery company of Lexington. His friends are numbered by his acquaintances.

The bride is a charming and accomplished young lady, who has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. She is a graduate of the Madison Female Institute, of Richmond, Ky.

**WES SPICER SHOT**

News came here Saturday that Wes Spicer had been shot and killed by A. M. Harmon, a bookkeeper at Lock Thirteen. Later it was reported that Spicer was still alive, although shot through the breast and in critical condition. Spicer created some excitement here last winter, when he shot up the town, got the drop on the town marshal and stood him off until the train pulled out for Beattyville.

**JAS. S. PUCKETT KILLED**

Last Wednesday, near the head of Cow Creek, James S. Puckett, and J. F. McKinney engaged in a shooting affray, which resulted in Puckett being shot dead and McKinney being seriously wounded. The men became engaged in a dispute over a boundary line and quickly began shooting. Two small children were the only eye witnesses.

**November 21, 1913, p. 1**

**PROMINENT COUPLE MARRIED**

Mr. W. T. Hayes, bookkeeper for Gahren, Dodge & Maltby, and Miss Lela M. Sumner, both of Heidelberg, Ky., were married at the Catholic Church at Richmond, Wednesday afternoon. After the wedding breakfast, they left in an automobile for Lexington. The groom is a native of Oswego, N. Y. and the bride is from Petoskey, Mich.

**November 28, 1913, p. 1**

**FUNERAL OF WALTER ARTHUR**

It is announced that the funeral services of the late Walter Arthur, will be held at the home graveyard, on Miller's Creek, Sunday, Nov. 30.

**MARRIAGES**

**WINKLER-RICE**

Mr. Wesley Winkler, the popular young operator of Irvine, and Miss Sallie Rice, a most charming and popular young lady of Rice Station, were married at the home of the bride Wednesday.

**HORN-DOZIER**

Mr. Gordon Horn and Miss Alice Dozier, of West Irvine, were married Wednesday and left on the night train for a wedding trip.

**December 5, 1913, p. 5**

**TIPTON-PUCKETT**

James Dudley Puckett and Miss Minnie Tipton were married at Joseph McIntosh's, on Miller's Creek, Thursday afternoon, Dec. 4th. They will reside at Miller's Creek.

**December 19, 1913, p. 1**

**RAY VANDERPOOL KILLED**

Ray Vanderpool, a resident of East Irvine, was injured while working near the round house yesterday. A tram car passed over his legs crushing them. He died last night.

Mrs. Rice died last night of spinal meningitis. She resided on Barnes Mountain.

**December 19, 1913, p. 4**

**MARRIED**

**NEAL-TIPTON**

Married at the home of the bride on Miller's Creek, Wednesday at 2 p.m., Miss Eva Tipton and Mr. Millard Neal.

A party was giving in their honor at the home of the groom on Cow Creek Wednesday evening.

#### **WILSON-MCDOWELL**

Richmond, Dec. 12—Miss May Wilson, daughter of City Collector, C. L. Wilson, and Mr. J. M. McDowell were married here last night. Miss Wilson formerly lived in Estill County, and her many friends extend their best wishes.

#### **WALDEN-BALLARD**

At the home of the bride on Cow Creek, Thursday, Dec. 18th, Miss Polly Ballard, daughter of Ison Ballard, and Mr. Harlan Walden. The best wishes of their friends and acquaintances go to them.

## **From *The Irvine Sun*, Irvine, Kentucky**

**January 2, 1914, p. 4**

#### **MRS. CRAWFORD**

Mrs. S. J. Crawford, who has been in failing health for several months, died at her home on Wagers Heights early Thursday morning. The family have the sympathy of many friends in the county. The remains will be interred in Breathitt county, the former home of the Crawfords.

**January 9, 1914, p. 1**

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gum, a daughter, Jan. 8.

**January 9, 1914, p. 4**

#### **CHANEY-STEVENS**

Miss Maggie Chaney and Mr. Charlie Stevens, both of East Irvine, were married at the home of the bride, Thursday evening, Rev. Wood officiated.

The groom is a son of the late Shipton Stevens. The young couple are very popular and have many friends who wish them a long life.



# Lineage Societies: A Way to Honor Your Ancestors

by Leslie Rogers Miller

Why would you want to join a lineage society? What purpose do they serve? These societies are as varied as the people and events they celebrate.<sup>1</sup> There is a society whose members trace their lineage back to the British royalty and one for Descendants of the Alamo. There is a society for descendants of French Huguenots and one for Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers. For those with more colorful ancestors, there is an Associated Daughters of Early American Witches and the Order of Descendants of Pirates and Privateers. There are societies that honor the nationality of ancestors and those that identify ancestors who were among the first to colonize a specific area. Many recognize the military service of their ancestors, such as The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR) and the General Society of the War of 1812. Some are for women, some for men, and some allow both to join. A few have associated societies for children.

Tracing a person's genealogy is the obvious ingredient in all of these societies, but many are also service organizations whose missions include historic preservation, education, patriotism, and charitable programs. The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution maintains one of the premier genealogical research libraries in the country, located at the national headquarters in Washington, D.C.<sup>2</sup> With more than 185,000 volumes, the collections also contain compiled genealogical records such as Bible records, abstracts of county and cemetery records, many of which are not available anywhere else. The library's Seimes Technology Center

supplements the collections with special microfilm and microfiche records, including genealogical proof records associated with membership applications, state and federal census records, and other records associated with the American Revolution. Preservation of historical and genealogical records associated with the American Revolutionary War has always been a primary focus of this society, established in 1890.<sup>3</sup>

The Kentucky Society Daughters of the American Revolution, headquarters at the Duncan Tavern Historic Site in Paris, Kentucky, houses the John Fox Jr. Genealogical Library. Collections focus on materials to aid patrons in documenting their Revolutionary War patriot ancestors and contain not only resources unique to Bourbon County, Ky., but also many other counties and states. Kentucky Daughters have donated family files and other materials which are valuable genealogical sources.<sup>4</sup>

The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, recently opened the doors of its new research library in the Center for Advancing America's Heritage in Louisville, Ky. This genealogical reference library is open to the public for a modest daily fee. NSSAR and NSDAR members may use the facility at no charge.<sup>5</sup> When the entire new facility is completed it will house not only the genealogical library, but also a museum gallery, the offices of the national society, and an education center.

Marking and protecting historic graves and sites are among the projects of many lineage societies. The Kentucky Society United States Daughters of 1812<sup>6</sup>



Colonial Daughters of America Insignia, Lineage Papers, and Application (Author's Collection)

recently donated funds for and were represented at the dedication of a historical marker honoring Kentucky War of 1812 veterans who died at Fort Defiance, also known as Fort Starvation, in Defiance, Ohio. Hundreds of Kentucky militia men died there and were buried in an unmarked grave. Recognizing their ultimate sacrifice brought several historical and lineage societies together for this memorial project. The Governor Isaac Shelby Chapter of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the American Revolution maintains an online database of Revolutionary War patriots buried in Kentucky.<sup>7</sup> Many lineage societies actively locate, document, and mark graves of patriots in an effort to not only recognize and honor, but to also protect the graves of those heroes of our country.

Lineage societies support schools and colleges with monetary donations and scholarships, promote patriotism and appreciation of history through essay contests and events to recognize the U.S. Constitution and veterans, and many other activities. Some preserve and maintain historic properties. Volunteer service is an important aspect of these groups. It is not all about tea parties and socializing.

So what is required to join one of these groups?

Lineage societies in general require the applicants to prove their descent from a person who can be identified with a certain group. Most require direct descent, although some will allow membership through a lateral line (i.e., the sibling of an ancestor.) Proving lineage can be challenging, but can also be rewarding. It is like solving a puzzle. Although requirements may vary, most require vital records and documents to prove not only names and dates of birth, death, and marriage, but also the link between generations. Vital records often list the name of parents and sometimes their birth places. Information and group sheets found on Web sites are not usually recognized as proof. Birth, death, and marriage certificates are the best type of legal record of an event. When ordering copies of these records, be sure to order the “long form” and state that it is for genealogical purposes. Some states now automatically issue abbreviated versions that may not contain all of the information you need. The complete version is available upon request.

Wills, deeds, and court records can also establish lineage as they sometimes list the names of children and spouses and identify them as such. State and federal census records often show ages and family relationships (i.e., wife, son, daughter, etc.). Because death certificates were not widely issued before 1911, gravestone inscriptions can sometimes be the only record of an ancestor's birth and death. Church registers may include burials, marriages, and baptisms. Some published local or family histories may be accepted as proof of lineage, depending upon the references cited. Articles published in historical society scholarly publications, such as the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* or this publication, *Kentucky Ancestors*, may be accepted. When using a published source, be sure to make a copy of the title, volume, issue, and copyright pages, as well as those containing your references to your specific ancestors. Copies of these are also usually required for Bible records to show that the information was recorded close to the event. Birth, death, and marriage dates inscribed several generations after the event may not be accurate. Published marriage announcements and obituaries are usually acceptable, as long as the publication and date of publication is cited. Each lineage society has its own requirements for proof, so it is best to verify exactly what is needed before

beginning your search.

Many acceptable records can be found using Internet sources. Federal census records can be downloaded and printed from several sources, including Heritage Quest<sup>8</sup> and Ancestry.com.<sup>9</sup> Revolutionary War and Civil War service records and pension files can be found on Footnote.com.<sup>10</sup> The Kentucky Vital Records project<sup>11</sup> offers free access to some early death records. An image of the original certificate can be downloaded and printed. This information is posted by volunteers and not all records are available. The Library of Congress offers some searchable newspapers on the Chronicling America page.<sup>12</sup> Several Kentucky newspapers are included. You just might find out some interesting facts about your ancestors in an issue of a local newspaper or other historical publication. Society columns as well as news stories can provide insight into the day-to-day events in their lives. These online resources are available to patrons in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Kentucky Historical Society in Frankfort, Ky.<sup>13</sup>

Societies based upon military service of ancestors require proof of service and each has sources which it recognizes. There are military pensions, pay vouchers, bounty land warrants, and published abstracts of muster rolls that can be used to establish service. Some, including NSDAR, accept patriotic service such as providing supplies and aid, signing an oath of allegiance, serving as ministers, doctors, and nurses, defenders of forts and stations, or on Committees of Safety or Committees of Correspondence. NSDAR has an online database of patriots which is accessible to the public.<sup>14</sup> The type of service and source as well as birth and death dates and name of spouse are given for each patriot associated with a past or current NSDAR member.

At a recent seminar on researching Irish ancestors, cohosted by the Kentucky Genealogical Society<sup>15</sup> and the Kentucky Historical Society, Brian Trainor, Genealogical Research Consultant of the Ulster Historical Foundation said, "Researching your ancestors is an act of respect to heroic people." I believe this is true. Learning about where and when they lived, how they served our nation, and even the struggles they faced not only gives us an appreciation and respect for them, but also grounds us in our heritage.

*Leslie Miller is membership coordinator for the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky.*

---

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Cyndi's List, <http://www.cyndislist.com/soc-lineage.htm> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>2</sup> National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, <http://www.dar.org/library/about.cfm> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>3</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>4</sup> Kentucky Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, <http://www.kentuckydar.org/JohnFoxJrLibrary.html> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>5</sup> Sons of the American Revolution, <http://www.sar.org/> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>6</sup> Daughters of the War of 1812, <http://www.usdaughters1812.org/home.html> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>7</sup> "Revolutionary War Patriots Buried in Kentucky," <http://gissar.home.insightbb.com/pages/kypatriotgraves.htm> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>8</sup> Heritage Quest Online, <http://www.heritagequestonline.com/> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>9</sup> Ancestry, <http://www.ancestry.com/> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>10</sup> Footnote, <http://www.footnote.com/> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>11</sup> Kentucky Vital Records Project, <http://kyvitals.com/> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>12</sup> Chronicling of America, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>13</sup> Kentucky Historical Society, <http://history.ky.gov/> (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>14</sup> [http://services.dar.org/public/dar\\_research/search/](http://services.dar.org/public/dar_research/search/) (accessed 24 October 2010).
- <sup>15</sup> Kentucky Genealogical Society, <http://www.kygs.org/> (accessed 24 October 2010).



# Kentucky Historical Society Library Monograph Collection

## of County Histories: Larue through Livingston

### LARUE

Title: *Bond-Washington School, 1924-1956*  
Author: Marcus, Brette Michelle  
Published: 2005  
KHS Call: 976.902 L336ma 1924-1956

Title: *Central Kentucky Military Heroes*  
Author: Compiled by the Larue County Genealogy Society  
Published: 2003  
KHS Call: 355.0092 L336

Title: *Hardin and Larue Counties, 1880-1930*  
Author: Howell, Carl and Don Waters  
Published: 1998  
KHS Call: 976.902 H261ho

Title: *History of Larue County, Kentucky: Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln*  
Author: Compiled by Bessie Miller Elliott  
Published:  
KHS Call: 976.97 L336e

Title: *History of Phillip's Fort and its Inhabitants, 1779-1786*  
Author: Perkins, Ray  
Published: 2002  
KHS Call: 976.902 L336pe

Title: *Larue County*  
Author: Nichols, Rhonda Hornback  
Published: 2007  
KHS Call: 976.902 L336ni

Title: *Lincoln's Birth County, Larue County, in the Civil War: Sketches on Over 700 Soldiers*  
Author: Benningfield, Edward  
Published 1990  
KHS Call: 976.902 L336ben1

Title: *Mather Papers; Pertaining Mainly to the History of Hodgenville, Ky., History of Larue Co., Ky., and Abraham Lincoln, Larue County's Most Illustrious Son*  
Author: Mather, Otis May  
Published: 1968  
KHS Call: 976.902 L336m

Title: *Passing Generations, 1885-1903*  
Author: Wimp, Carolyn; indexed by Judy Nacke  
Published: 1997  
KHS Call: 976.903 W757

### LAWRENCE

Title: *The Big Sandy News*  
Author: Newman, Cora M.  
Published: 2000  
KHS Call: 976.902 L419a

Title: *Growing Up on the Big Sandy*  
Author: Mansfield, Patricia K.  
Published: 1997  
KHS Call: 976.902 L419ma

Title: *History of Lawrence County, Kentucky: As Told by Those Who Lived It, and Others Who Heard Their Stories*  
Author: Tackett, Regina, Patricia Jackson, and Janice Thompson  
Published: 1991  
KHS Call: 976.902 L419t

Title: *Lawrence County: A Pictorial History*.  
Author: Wolfford, George  
Published: 1972  
KHS Call: 976.902 L419w

### LEE

Title: *The Land of Lee*  
Author: Brewer, Dennis L.  
Published: 1983  
KHS Call: 976.902 L477br

Title: *Remembering Lee County: A Story of the Early Days*  
Author: Caudill, Bernice C.  
Published: 197?  
KHS Call: 976.902 L477c

### LESLIE

Title: *100-year Partnership: Hyden Citizens Bank and Leslie County, 1904-2004*  
Author: Klotter, James C.  
Published: 2006  
KHS Call: 976.902 L634k

Title: *Leslie County, Kentucky*  
Author: Cates, Joyce H.  
Published: 1996  
KHS Call: 976.902 L634ca

Title: *Of Bolder Men: A History of Leslie County*  
Author: Brewer, Mary T.  
Published: 1978  
KHS Call: 976.902 L634br

Title: *Pioneer Families of Leslie County*.  
Author: Stidham, Sadie W.  
Published: 1986  
KHS Call: 976.902 L634st

Title: *Rugged Trail to Appalachia: A History of Leslie County, Kentucky, and Its People, Celebrating Its*

*Centennial Year, 1878-1978*  
Author: Brewer, Mary T.  
Published: 1978  
KHS Call: 976.902 L634b

Title: *Trails in Cutshin Country: A History of the Pioneers of Leslie County, Kentucky, Containing a Partial History Revealing the Strong Character of Mountain People, and an Example of Pioneer Life in America from the Late 1700s Until the Early 1900s*  
Author: Stidham, Sadie W.  
Published: 1978  
KHS Call: 976.902 L634s

### LETCHER

Title: *History of Letcher County, Kentucky: Its Political and Economic Growth and Development*  
Author: Bowles, I. A., assisted by Bascom Sturgill and Zelda Hale  
Published: 1949  
KHS Call: 976.902 L645b

Title: *Hot Spot School: Recollections of a Kentucky Mountain School*  
Author: Letcher County Historical Society  
Published: 1998  
KHS Call: 976.902 L645ho

Title: *Lessons in Eastern Kentucky History*  
Author: Sprague, Stuart, ed.  
Published: 1984  
KHS Call: 976.902 L645s

Title: *Letcher County, Kentucky: A Brief History*  
Author: Cornett, William T.  
Published: 1967  
KHS Call: 976.902 L645c

Title: *Letcher County Pictorial*  
Author: Unknown  
Published: 1991  
KHS Call: 976.902 L645l

### LEWIS

Title: *History of Lewis County, Kentucky*  
Author: Ragan, O. G.  
Published: 1977  
KHS Call: 976.902 L673r 1977

Title: *Pioneer Families of Lewis County, indexed*  
Author:  
Published: 1996  
KHS Call: 976.902

## LINCOLN

Title: *Bicentennial History of Waynesburg, Kentucky and Southern Lincoln County*  
Author: Dunham, Mabel B., Alexa B. Conover, and Eldred W. Melton, comp.  
Published: 1992  
KHS Call: 976.902 L736b

Title: *Early Lincoln County History*  
Author: Dunn, M. H., ed.  
Published: 1964.  
KHS Call: 976.902 L736d

Title: *Greater Preachersville, Then and Now (Lincoln Co., Ky.)*  
Author: Singleton, Goebelene H.  
Published: 1996  
KHS Call: 976.902 L736si

Title: *Historic Homes and Old Buildings of Lincoln County, Kentucky*  
Author: Dunn, Shirley  
Published: 1971  
KHS Call: 976.902 L736du

Title: *Lincoln County, Kentucky*  
Author: Foster, Luzia  
Published: 2002  
KHS Call: 976.902 L736d

Title: *Ottenheim, Kentucky*  
Author: Schlappi, Eunice and Jerry Zwahlen  
Published: No date  
KHS Call: 976.902 L736sc

## LIVINGSTON

Title: *Chronicles of a Kentucky Settlement*  
Author: Watts, William C.  
Published: 1897  
KHS Call: 976.902 L786w 1973

Title: *Echoes of Yesteryear*  
Author: McDonald, Leslie  
Published: 1972  
KHS Call: 976.902 L786m

Title: *History, Legend and Lore—Livingston County: Historical Facts, Legends, People, Events*  
Author: Journalism Class, Livingston Central High School  
Published: 1974  
KHS Call: 976.902 L786hi

Title: *Livingston County Churches*  
Author: Taylor, Jessie S.  
Published: 2002  
KHS Call: 976.902 L786t

Title: *Livingston County, Kentucky History and Biographies*  
Author: Collins, Lewis, 1797-1870  
Published: 2000  
KHS Call: 976.902 L786Liv2

**Note:** Information taken from: *History of Kentucky* by Lewis Collin-1882 and *Kentucky: A History of the State* by W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle and G. C. Kniffin-1885.

Title: *Livingston County, Kentucky: History and Families*  
Author: Unknown  
Published: 1989.  
KHS Call: 976.902 L786Liv

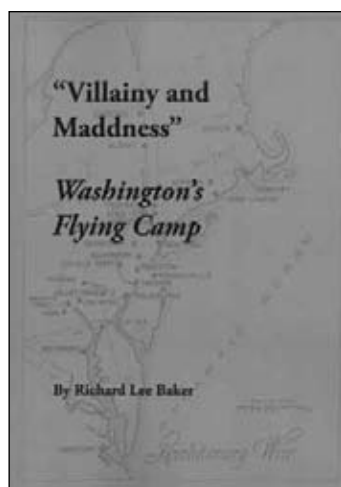
Title: *Rivertown Memories: Growing Up in Smithland, Ky. During the 1930s and 40s*  
Author: Martin, Melvin  
Published: 2001  
KHS Call: 976.902 L786ma

**Note:** Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Larue, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, and Livingston counties, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.



## BOOK NOTES

Editor's Note: The books included in Book Notes are placed in the collection of the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History. Donations of published Kentucky family histories, genealogical document references, county, and community histories are encouraged.



**“Villainy and Maddness”: Washington’s Flying Camp.** By Richard Lee Baker. (2011. Pp. 115. Paper. \$19.95. Baltimore: Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953, or from the Internet at [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com))

General George Washington’s “Flying Camp” was a group of Revolutionary War troops drawn together from the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Virginia. The commander of the Flying Camp was General Hugh Mercer, the Revolutionary War veteran for whom Mercer County, Kentucky,

was named. Author Richard L. Baker took the first-person accounts of many who served in Washington’s Flying Camp and presents them in an historical narrative that highlights their wartime experiences. The author supplements *Villainy and Madness* with an extensive bibliography that will be a helpful reference for any genealogical researcher whose ancestor served in this Revolutionary War fighting unit.

Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953, or from the Internet at [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com))

Genealogist Karen Clifford has updated her 2001 *The Complete Beginner’s Guide to Genealogy, the Internet, and Your Genealogy Computer Program*. This book is exactly what the title says – a guide to genealogy which includes multiple chapters that help the beginning researcher not only understand the basic steps in starting and being successful in family-history research, but also in becoming informed about the wealth of resources that are available on the Internet and through the use of genealogy software programs to enhance the researcher’s efforts. *The Complete Beginner’s Guide* is organized as an instructional text that not only explains the various genealogical research sources, what they contain, and how to use them, but also provides sample assignments in each chapter to enable the beginning researcher to exercise new research and documentation skills as they are introduced.



**The Complete Beginner’s Guide to Genealogy, the Internet, and Your Genealogy Computer Program.** Updated Edition. By Karen Clifford. (2011. Pp. 360. \$39.95. Paper.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Kentucky Historical Society Operating Hours, Beginning 12 March 2011

Seasonal hours for the Kentucky Historical Society will change back to normal operating hours on 12 March 2011. Beginning on that date, the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History will be open:

Wednesdays: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Thursdays: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Fridays: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturdays: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## Rathbun-Rathbone-Rathburn Family Reunion 2011

The biennial reunion of the Rathbun-Rathbone-Rathburn families will be held at The DoubleTree Hilton Crystal City, Arlington, Virginia, from 1-6 July 2011. These families descend from John & Margaret (Acres) Rathbone, one of the sixteen original settlers of Block Island, Rhode Island, in the late 1600s and spread westward in the settlement of our great nation. The theme of the reunion is "Our Family Salutes Our Nation" and the contributions that this family has made to America. Activities include a welcome reception, an evening bus tour of Washington, our nation's Fourth of July celebration, Ford's Theater and Major Rathbone, Lincoln's aide that faithful night, the National Archives and the Charters of Freedom, Washington museums, Arlington Cemetery, a bus tour of the monuments, and a farewell banquet dinner at the DoubleTree

Hotel. During the week, there will be the traditional family genealogy and memorabilia room open. For further information and a registration form contact, John D. Bowen, 613 Chichester Lane, Silver Spring MD 20904-3331, telephone 301-384-6533, email: johndbowen@earthlink.net, or visit <http://www.therathbunrathbonerathburnintlfamilyassoc.org>.

Registration deadline is 1 June 2011. Hotel deadline is 15 May 2011.

613 Chichester Lane  
Silver Spring MD 20904-3331  
301-384-6533  
[johndbowen@earthlink.net](mailto:johndbowen@earthlink.net)

## Library of Virginia Receives Grant to Digitize Augusta County, Virginia, Chancery Causes Records

The Local Records Services Branch of the Library of Virginia (LVA) was awarded a \$150,000 grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) to support the scanning of the Augusta County Chancery Causes dating from 1745 to 1912. NHPRC, the grant funding arm of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), recognized the national significance of the Augusta County collection and validated the importance of and great benefits provided by LVA's ongoing digital chancery initiative.

Chancery causes are invaluable to family historians and those interested in studying the history of a locality or region and its inhabitants. Chancery causes are legal proceedings that could not be decided readily by existing written laws. Decisions were made by a county justice or judge, not a jury, and on the basis of fairness, or equity, in place of the strictly formulated rules of common law.

The Augusta County Chancery Causes are the most voluminous of any locality in Virginia and are one of the longest and most complete continuous collections of chancery records of any locality in the country. They document an unusually large geographic area. For the period 1745 to 1770, the

boundaries of Augusta County encompassed most of western Virginia and what became the states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, and Ohio, and parts of present-day Pennsylvania as far north as Pittsburgh. In fact, the Augusta County court held sessions at Fort Pitt in Pittsburgh when claim to that area, known as the West Augusta District, was in dispute. Even after the county was reduced to roughly its present size in 1778, the Augusta County Court continued to be the repository for chancery causes from twenty-eight localities, which were heard by the Staunton Superior Court of Chancery from 1801 to 1831.

When completed, the Augusta index and images will join the over five million chancery images from forty-eight localities already posted online. The scanning portion of the Augusta project is slated to begin in February 2011. For more information on the Library of Virginia's digital chancery records initiative, please visit the Chancery Records Index at <http://www.virginiamemory.com/collections/chancery/>

For more information, contact Carl Childs, Director, Local Records Services, Library of Virginia, at 804-692-3739 or [carl.childs@lva.virginia.gov](mailto:carl.childs@lva.virginia.gov)



**20 July 2011 ~ Wednesday**  
**“Germanna in the Hinterland” Event**  
**Boone County, Kentucky**

**What is Germanna?**

Germanna was a German settlement in the colony of Virginia, settled in two waves, first in 1714 and then in 1717. The name Germanna, selected by Governor Alexander Spotswood, reflected both the German immigrants who sailed across the Atlantic to Virginia and the British queen, Anne, who was in power at the time of the first settlement.

The Germanna colonies consisted primarily of the First Colony of forty-two persons from the Siegerland area in Germany brought to Virginia to work for Spotswood in 1714, and the Second Colony of twenty families from the Palatinate and Baden-Wuerttemberg area of Germany brought in 1717, but also included other German families who joined the first two colonies at later dates. By religion they were predominantly Lutheran.

In 1740, a church was built by the Germanna immigrants of 1717 (the second Germanna Colony). They had moved to the Madison area from the Germanna settlement (located where Virginia Route 3 crosses the Rapidan River) in about 1726 and took out land patents. They had finally won freedom from their indenture to Gov. Spotswood, and it was in this area that they began building lives for themselves and their children.

The German Lutheran Church (Hebron Lutheran Church today) is located just north of Madison, Virginia, and is the oldest Lutheran church in continuous use by Lutherans in the United States.

**Leaving Virginia for the Hinterland [Kentucky]**  
**~ October 1805**

The below entry was transcribed and translated from the original German Church records and is published on page 36 of the book, *Hebron Communion Lists of the German Lutheran Church in Culpeper/Madison counties, Virginia (1775 to 1882)*, by Andreas Mielke and John Blankenbaker; 2003, being the second and enlarged edition.

3 Oct 1805

All persons about to move to the hinterland  
[Kentucky]

Johann Willheit wife Elisabeth

Georg Rausch wife Elisabeth

Polly Zimmerman

Johann Rausch wife Nancy

Friederich Zimmermann wife Rosina

Abraham Crigler wife Lyddia

Ephraim Tanner wife Susanna

Johann Hauss wife Milly

Jacob Tanner

Elisabeth Hofmann

Margret Carpenter

This Germanna group left Madison County, Virginia, and traveled to Boone County, Kentucky, by way of wagon, possibly through the Cumberland Gap. The group was said to consist of George Rouse, Elizabeth Rouse, John House, Milly House, Frederick Zimmerman, Rose Zimmerman, Ephraim Tanner, Susanna Tanner, John Rouse, Nancy Rouse, and Elizabeth Hoffman. They are said to have arrived in Boone County, Kentucky, on 25 November 1805. The greater part of northern Kentucky was little more than a wilderness when they settled here in Boone County. At this time, Burlington, the county seat of Boone County, consisted of a few log houses, a log court house, and log jail. The town of Florence did not exist at that date. Across the Ohio River, Cincinnati consisted of two brick houses and two frame houses.

Here in Boone County, Kentucky, they founded the Hopeful Lutheran Church. The first worship services were held in 1805, with the first congregation being organized on Epiphany Day, January 6, 1806. Other German families from Virginia followed. Hopeful Evangelical Lutheran Church is the oldest Lutheran Church west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Please join us on 20 July 2011 for a day in celebration of our Germanna heritage and the migration of our ancestors to Kentucky. The date for this event

was chosen to allow attendees from the 15-17 July 2011 Germanna Reunion in Virginia to then travel here to Boone County, Kentucky.

Registration form and details of this event can be found at [www.boonegermanna.com](http://www.boonegermanna.com) or email [eastonhistory@fuse.net](mailto:eastonhistory@fuse.net)

# **Agenda and Registration Fee—"Germanna in the Hinterland"** **Date: 20 July 2011**

- Morning Activities held at Hopeful Lutheran Church, 6430 Hopeful Church Road, Florence, Ky. Registration Fee includes lunch \$25.00
- Afternoon activities offer choice of three local field trips – no registration fee
- Banquet dinner – see registration form for price choices

## **Limited to first 100 persons registered ~ Registration Deadline 15 June 2011**

- 8:15 a.m. Check-in and welcome bag pickup
- 8:45 a.m. Welcome and opening prayer in the 1917 sanctuary
- 9:30 a.m. Presentation, "A History of Hopeful Lutheran Church," by speaker Rev. Dr. Charles Aylor
- 10:45 a.m. Presentation, "Boone County's German Colony, The Early Settlers of Hopeful Lutheran Church," by speaker, Michael D. Rouse
- 12:00 p.m. Box lunch catered and served at Hopeful Lutheran Church
- 1:30 p.m. Choice of three afternoon activities :
- Tour of Hopeful Lutheran Cemetery and other local Germanna family cemeteries
  - Tour and presentation of pictures and research materials at Boone County Public Library
  - Tour of Boone County Courthouse basement records
- 6:00 p.m. Banquet dinner held at the restored 1822 restored Erastus Tousey House, Burlington,

Kentucky ( for first fifty registered as maximum occupancy is fifty persons)

*Prof. J. 3 Oct. 1805 Com-  
munications folgend  
Kriegsraum, die villa in der  
grüfte sind in der fien  
an d'nyandun zu grefen*

*Johann Willhoit  
rex. Elisabeth  
Georg Rausch  
rex. Elisabeth  
Polly Zimmermann  
Johann Rausch  
rex. Nancy  
Frederick Zimmermann  
rex. Sophia  
Abraham Crigler  
rex. Lydia  
Ephraim Yanner  
rex. Sophia  
Johann Haupt  
rex. Milly  
Jacob Yanner  
Elisabeth Hopmann  
Margret Carpenter  
Samma 18*

All persons about to move to the Hinterland [Kentucky]  
(Library of Virginia)

## Southern California Genealogical Society Jamboree Extension Series

The Southern California Genealogical Society (SCGS) is proud to announce a new program, the Jamboree Extension Series, that provides family-history and genealogy educational webinar (web-based seminar) sessions for genealogists around the world.

The program will offer Jamboree-style seminars at no charge for up to one thousand attendees per session. The Jamboree Extension Series is offered as a service to the genealogical community as part of the Society's mission "to foster interest in family history and genealogy, preserve genealogical materials, and provide instruction in accepted and effective research techniques."

The original webcasts are available to all genealogists at no charge. As a benefit to SCGS

members, the webinars will be archived on the SCGS members-only section of the website and can be viewed at any time. Archived sessions will be available approximately three days following the webinar. SCGS memberships may be purchased online at the SCGS website.

Jamboree Extension Series presentations will be scheduled on the first Saturday and third Wednesday of each month. Saturday sessions will be held at 10 a.m. Pacific time / 1 p.m. Eastern time; Wednesday sessions will be scheduled 6 p.m. Pacific time / 9 p.m. Eastern time.

The first few sessions are listed below, and the complete webinar schedule is posted on the SCGS website. Updates will be posted to the SCGS blog as new sessions are added.

DAY AND DATE	START TIME P/M/C/ETZones	SPEAKER	TITLE
Saturday, 5 March	10:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 1:00 p.m.	Thomas MacEntee	Social Networking - New Horizons for Genealogists
Wednesday, 16 March	6:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	George G. Morgan	Tell Me About When You Were a Child
Saturday, 2 April	10:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 1:00 p.m.	Marian Pierre-Louise	Looking After the Poor: Finding Your Ancestors in New Eng- land Poverty Records
Wednesday, 20 April	6:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	Lisa Louise Cooke	Getting the Scoop on Your Ancestors From Old Newspapers



Saturday, 7 May	10:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 1:00 p.m.	Janet Hovorka	Getting Your Notes and Sources Right in Your Genealogy Software (Link TBA)
Wednesday, 18 May	6:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	Lisa A. Alzo	Tracing Your Immigrant Ancestors
Wednesday, 20 July	6:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	Michael Booth	Genealogy on the Go
Saturday, 6 August	10:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 1:00 p.m.	Maureen Taylor	Photo Treasures Dis- covered at Jamboree - A Closer Look
Wednesday, 19 October	6:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	Jean Wilcox Hibben, PhD, CG	Yes You Can! Do Genealogy in Spite of a Learning Disability

We invite you to register for the webinars and take advantage of this valuable education opportunity, and we encourage you to share the news about this exciting program to your friends, family, and your genealogical society members.

**Jamboree Extension Series Link**

[http://www.scgsgenealogy.com/  
JamboreeExtensionSeries2011.htm](http://www.scgsgenealogy.com/JamboreeExtensionSeries2011.htm)

# Clearing Your Genealogical Hurdles

## 36th Annual Seminar

### Kentucky Genealogical Society

**Featuring internationally acclaimed researcher, historian, and author, Elizabeth Shown Mills**

8:45 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Saturday, 6 August 2011  
Asbury Hall, First United Methodist Church  
211 Washington Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Seating is limited. Register early!

Download Seminar and Registration Details:

<http://kygs.org/meetings/sem2011.pdf>

Send Inquiries: [kykinsearcher@gmail.com](mailto:kykinsearcher@gmail.com)

Seminar information and a registration form are available for download at <http://kygs.org/meetings/sem2011.pdf>. Send inquiries by e-mail to [kykinsearcher@gmail.com](mailto:kykinsearcher@gmail.com) or by postal mail to KGS, P.O. Box 153, Frankfort, KY 40602.

Seminar cosponsors include Downtown Frankfort Inc., Frankfort-Franklin County Tourism Commission, and Frankfort–Franklin County Chamber of Commerce.

### Annual Kentucky Genealogical Society Seminar

The Kentucky Genealogical Society (KGS) brings internationally acclaimed researcher, historian, and author, Elizabeth Shown Mills, to the Bluegrass State for the 36th annual KGS seminar, “Clearing Your Genealogical Hurdles,” 6 August, 2011 at First United Methodist Church, 211 Washington St. in downtown Frankfort.

Mills, best known for authoring two “essential references” in genealogy research and documentation, plans to offer four one-hour sessions:

- Genealogical Problem Solving
- In a Rut? Seven Ways to Jump-Start Your Research
- Finding Origins and Birth Families
- How to Build a Case When No Record States the Answer

Doors will open at 8:15 a.m. for sign-in and vendor browsing. The seminar will begin at 8:45 and end at 4:00 p.m. The registration fee for KGS members is \$40. For others, the fee is \$50 for registrations postmarked by July 10 and \$60 after that date. Lunch is included in all registrations. Seating is limited, and registrations will be honored in the order received.

## 2011 “Second Saturday” KGS/KHS Family-History Workshop Schedule

**Family-history workshops are held the second Saturday of each month at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, 100 West Broadway, in Frankfort, Ky. Each month, the workshop format will be:**

10:30 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.—Kentucky Genealogical Society (KGS) Program

11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—Lunch (see below for details)

12:30 p.m. to 1:45 p.m.—Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) Program

1:45 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.—(optional) Research on your own in the KHS Library

1:45 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.—(optional) Ky. Technology in Genealogy Users Group (KTIG) Program (free.)

There is no charge to attend the family-history workshops, but registration by noon of the preceding Friday is required. An optional box lunch may be reserved **at the time of registration** for \$6.00 (payable at the door). To register or to get more information, call the KHS Library reference desk at 502-564-1792, ext. 4460, or email [refdesk@ky.gov](mailto:refdesk@ky.gov)

### 14 May 2011

**10:30 a.m. Preservation of Documents**

Louise Jones

**12:30 p.m. Preservation of Artifacts**

Trevor Jones

### 11 June 2011

**10:30 a.m. Lineage Society Paperwork**

Roger Futrell

**12:30 p.m. Small Groups on DAR, SAR,  
Daughters of 1812, etc**

### 9 July 2011

**10:30 a.m. Genealogy Brick Walls Panel Discussion:**

Deborah Campisano, Roger Futrell, Valerie Edgeworth, and Betty Darnell

**12:30 p.m. Panel Discussion on Submitted Questions**

### 6 August 2011 (First Saturday)

Kentucky Genealogical Society Annual Seminar  
(See p. 156 for details.)

### 10 September 2011

**10:30 a.m. Representatives from three libraries will  
discuss their genealogy and family-history collections**

**12:30 p.m. Question & Answer Session & Mentoring in the  
Library**

### 8 October 2011

**10:30 a.m. FamilySearch Workshop and Demonstration**

**12:30 p.m. New FamilySearch Projects and Question &  
Answer Session**

### 5 November 2011

**10:30 a.m. Early Military Records Through the Civil War**

Brandon Slone

**12:30 p.m. Later Military Records**

Brandon Slone

### 10 December 2011

**10:30 a.m. Digging Deeper for The Gold: Genealogy 201/**

Deborah Lord Campisano

**12:30 p.m. Genealogy 201 (cont.)**



# New Kentucky Historical Markers

## Dedicated July through December 2010

### Historical Marker Number, Title, County, and Location

2326 Ursuline Sisters and Academy (Jefferson Co.)  
800 East Chestnut St., Louisville

2327 First Baptist Church (Garrard Co.)  
South Paulding St., Lancaster

2328 Utah School (Casey Co.)  
Fishing Creek Road, Eubank

2329 St. Romuald Church (Breckinridge Co.)  
394 N. Hwy. 259, Hardinsburg

2330 William Prince (Caldwell Co.)  
Franklin & Market Streets, Princeton

2331 Cromwell Consolidated School (Ohio Co.)  
5901 U.S. Hwy. S., Cromwell

2332 Civil War Skirmish (Metcalf Co.)  
1608 W. Stockton St., Edmonton

2333 T. C. Cherry Elementary (Warren Co.)  
1001 Liberty St., Bowling Green

2336 Douglas Park Racetrack (Jefferson Co.)  
Corner of 2nd St. & Kenwood Way, Louisville

2337 Cabbage Patch Settlement (Jefferson Co.)  
1413 S. Sixth St., Louisville

2338 Fort-on-Shore (Jefferson Co.)

Rowan St. (between 11th and 12th), Louisville

Learn more about Kentucky historical highway markers throughout the state by exploring our searchable marker database or by reading *Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Highway Markers* (2002). If you would like to purchase a copy, you can contact the University Press of Kentucky at 800-839-6855 or order online. You can also purchase a copy from the 1792 Store at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History at 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

For more information, please contact:

Becky Riddle

Kentucky Historical Highway Marker  
Program Coordinator

(502) 564-1792, ext. 4474

[becky.riddle@ky.gov](mailto:becky.riddle@ky.gov)

# Publishing Genealogical Queries in *Kentucky Ancestors*

By Don Rightmyer  
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

Genealogical queries were first published in *Kentucky Ancestors* with the second issue in 1965.<sup>1</sup> The purpose was to allow Kentucky genealogy researchers to publish the information they knew about a specific person or family in the hope someone else might have additional information that could be provided to them by telephone or mail. *Kentucky Ancestors* used to publish numerous pages of Queries in each issue. With the advent of the Internet, the number of genealogical queries submitted to *Kentucky Ancestors*, *Bluegrass Roots*, and other genealogy publications decreased significantly.

Despite the significant decrease in the number of Queries submitted, we will publish your query if you send it to us by email or mail for an upcoming issue of *Kentucky Ancestors*.

Here is a very effective use for published Queries that one of my Kentucky Historical Society coworkers recently mentioned. She was doing research on the surname Burnett and checked the *Kentucky Genealogical Index*<sup>2</sup> to see if the person being researched was mentioned. She found a reference to the person and it turned out to be a published query in a 1968 issue of *Kentucky Ancestors*. The information in the Query clearly identified the person being researched and it mentioned that the man had lived in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and then moved to Wayne County. Both of those pieces of information were very important in helping this researcher focus her search and increased the likelihood of genealogical research success.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> The Queries section covered eleven pages in the October 1965 issue. *Kentucky Ancestors* (1965): 44-54.
- <sup>2</sup> Glenda K. Trapp and Michael L. Cook. *Kentucky Genealogical Index*, vol. I (Evansville, Ind., 1985). The subtitle of this genealogical reference is *An Every Name Index to Kentucky Ancestors, Kentucky Genealogist, Kentucky Pioneer Genealogy & Records, and the East Kentuckian*. All issues through 1980.” There was obviously a plan to continue publishing the *Kentucky Genealogical Index* in additional volumes, but Volume One was the only one published. A copy of the *Kentucky Genealogical Index* may be located in your local public library, historical, or genealogical society.

# Kentucky Family History Along the Byways— Migration Routes in Kentucky

By Don Rightmyer  
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

There are several historical markers throughout Kentucky that document significant routes and locations related to the early exploration and movement of Kentuckians in and through the state during the early years. Many of the state roads that carry automobile and truck traffic today follow the same path that was taken by early citizens who moved from one community to another on foot, horseback, or by wagon or buggy



Historical marker, Skaggs Trace (KHS)

## Marker 53/1622 Skagg's Trace

### Skaggs Trace

Marker Number	1622
County	Rockcastle
Location	Near Rockcastle River bridge, US 25
Description	This trail, from the Hazel Patch to Crab Orchard, crosses Rockcastle County. It was a widely used land route through Kentucky for several years and became part of the Wilderness Road. Daniel Boone crossed the Rockcastle River near here in 1775 in blazing Boone's Trace from Cumberland Gap to Boonesborough. See over.

(Reverse) Skaggs Trace - This trace was named for Henry Skaggs, a Long Hunter. Many famous pioneers, including John Floyd, Benjamin Logan and William Whitley, traveled over it. On Oct. 21, 1861, the first Kentucky Civil War battle occurred near here at Camp Wildcat. This first Union victory took place in the Rockcastle Hills. Over.





Historical marker, The Wilderness Road (KHS)

**Marker 55 Wilderness Road  
The Wilderness Road**

Marker Number	55
County	Laurel
Location	London, US 25
Description	Same description as Marker 54 – Wilderness Road.

**Marker 1311 Cumberland Trace  
Cumberland Trace**

Marker Number	1311
County	Green
Location	1 mi. N. of Greensburg, KY 61 at Trace Creek
Description	The road over which most pioneers traveled westward across Kentucky. After Declaration of Independence, pioneers moved westward at an ever-increasing rate to claim frontier. This offshoot of the Wilderness Road turned west at Logan's Fort, Lincoln Co., passing through here. Glover's Station, now Greensburg, and Pittman's Station were settled along this trail in 1779 and 1780.



Historical marker, Warriors Path (KHS)

## Marker 697 Warrior's Path

### Warrior's Path

Marker Number	697
County	Jackson
Location	Gray Hawk, US 421
Description	Along War Fork Creek, two miles east, coursed a primeval trail between the Shawnees of Ohio and Cherokees of east Tennessee. The Indians called it Athiamlowee, Path of the Armed Ones. On English map, 1755. Path was followed by Gabriel Arthur, when released by Indians, 1674; Thomas Walker, 1750; Christopher Gist, 1751; Daniel Boone and John Finley, 1769.

## Marker 68 Limestone

### Limestone

Marker Number	68
County	Mason
Location	Maysville, Courthouse lawn, US 62, 68
Description	Settled in 1784 by Edward and John Waller and George Lewis. Named Maysville 1787. Pioneer river gateway to the new west. Located on lands owned by John May and Simon Kenton.

## For Further Reading

Hay, Melba Porter and Thomas H. Appleton Jr., eds. *Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Historical Markers* (Lexington, 2002).

Karl Raitz and Nancy O'Malley, *Kentucky Frontier Trails: Warrior's Path Boone's Trace, and Wilderness Road* (Lexington, 2008).

# KENTUCKY ANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety

## AUTHOR GUIDELINES

### Manuscript Preparation

*Kentucky Ancestors* is the quarterly Kentucky family-history and genealogy publication of the Kentucky Historical Society. Review of past issues will give authors an idea of the kinds of materials that would be of interest. Submission of material providing primary source genealogical material is always of interest as well as family-history articles detailing the experiences of people moving from other states into Kentucky and those who left Kentucky and moved on to the West or other parts of the country.

Please prepare your manuscript in Microsoft Word. Endnotes should follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th edition, and use the genealogical standard format of day/month/year, such as 10 May 1842. Manuscripts should be submitted by either email to [don.rightmyer@ky.gov](mailto:don.rightmyer@ky.gov) or on CD to:

Don Rightmyer, Editor  
*Kentucky Ancestors*  
 Kentucky Historical Society  
 100 W. Broadway  
 Frankfort, KY 40601-1931

Our publication schedule will be January, April, July, and October of each year. Authors should submit their prospective manuscript for review and consideration at least ten weeks prior to the quarterly publication dates.

Five copies of the magazine in which an article is published will be provided to the author upon publication.

### Image Scanning Guidelines

Please provide digital images of any photos that can be used with your article. We consider your old photographs a part of the historical record so we ask that you send them to us in their existing condition. We normally do not publish photographs that have been altered, digitally or otherwise.

Here are guidelines for scanning your photographs. Scan photos as grayscale (black and white). Images may be sent as email or by CD. If you will be sending them to us on a CD, save them as .tif files. If you will be sending them by email, save them as .jpg files. The following chart is suggested as minimum resolutions (DPI).

Original	DPI
8x10	350
5x7	520
4x6	650
3x5	820
2x3	1300

Following these guidelines allows the production staff to resize the images as necessary to enhance their use in illustrating your article.

**Questions? Please contact the editor, Don Rightmyer, at 502-564-1792, Ext. 4435, by mail at the Kentucky Historical Society, Attn: *Kentucky Ancestors*, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931, or by email at [Don.rightmyer@ky.gov](mailto:Don.rightmyer@ky.gov).**



## MYSTERY ALBUM

If you recognize the people or the location of these photos or can provide any information about them, please contact:

Don Rightmyer, Editor  
*Kentucky Ancestors*  
 Kentucky Historical Society  
 100 W. Broadway  
 Frankfort, KY 40601-1931  
**phone** 502-564-1792, ext. 4435  
**e-mail** don.rightmyer@ky.gov



Unidentified man on horseback in front of Citizens Bank, ca. 1916.



Unidentified couple, date and location unknown.



Bob Hogan and unidentified man at work on home of Brutus Johnson, Franklin County, Kentucky, ca. 1950s.



Unidentified man holds two horses, ca. 1916.